Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

J. H. LONGENECKER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Bedford, Pa.,
All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.
☞ Office with S. L. Russel, Esq., nearly opposite the Court House.
Oct. 16, '66.-6m.

B. F. MEYERS.....J. W. DICKERSON
MEYERS & DICKERSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Bedford, Penn'a.,
Office same as formerly occupied by Hon. W. P. Schell, two doors east of the *Gazette* office, will practice in the several Courts of Bedford county. Pensions, bounties and back pay obtained and the purchase of Real Estate attended to.
May 11, '66—1yr.

JOHN T. KEAGY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Bedford, Penn'a.,
Offers to give satisfaction to all who may entrust their legal business to him. Will collect moneys on evidences of debt, and speedily procure bounties and pensions to soldiers, their widows or heirs. Office two doors west of Telegraph office. apr11'66-1y.

J. B. CESSNA,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office with John Cessna, on Julianna street, in the office formerly occupied by King & Jordan, and recently by Filler & Keagy. All business entrusted to his care will receive faithful and prompt attention. Military Claims, Pensions, &c., speedily collected.
Bedford, June 9, 1865.

J. M'D. SHARPE.....E. F. KER
SHARPE & KERR,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., speedily collected from the Government.
Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell, Bedford, Pa. mar2:tf

JOHN PALMER.
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.
☞ Particular attention paid to the collection of Military claims. Office on Julianna st., nearly opposite the Mengel House.) june23, '65.1y

J. R. DURBORROW.....JOHN LUTZ.
DURBORROW & LUTZ,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.,
Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.
They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.
Office on Juliana street, one door South of the "Mengel House" and nearly opposite the *Inquirer* office. April 28, 1865:t

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Bedford, Pa.,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1864.—tf.

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Bedford, Pa.
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengle House." Dec. 9, 1864-tf.

JOHN MOWER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Bedford, Pa.
April 1, 1864.—tf.

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Bedford, Pa.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law Office on Juliana Street, two doors South of the Mengel House.
apr1, 1864—tf.

DENTISTS.

C. N. HICKOK.....J. G. MINNICH, JR.
DENTISTS, Bedford, Pa.
Office in the Bank Building, Juliana Street.
All operations pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully and faithfully performed and warranted. TERMS CASH.
Too th Powders and Mouth Wash, excellent articles, always on hand.
jan6'65-1y.

DENTISTRY.
I. N. BOWSER, Resident Dentist, Woodberry, Pa., visits Bloody Run three days of each month, commencing with the second Tuesday of the month. *Prepared to perform all* Dental operations with which he may be favored. *Terms within the reach of all and strictly cash except by special contract.* Work to be sent by mail or otherwise, must be paid for when impressions are taken.
aug3, '64:tf.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. GEORGE C. DOUGLAS
Respecttuily tenders his professional services to the people of Bedford and vicinity.
☞ Residence at Maj. Washabaugh's.
☞ Office two doors west of Bedford Hotel, up stairs. aul7:tf

WM. W. JAMISON, M. D.,
Bloody Run, Pa.,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec8:1yr

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.
April 1, 1864—tf.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.,
Having permanently located respectfully tenders his pofessional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office. April 1, 1864—tf.

JEWELER, &c.

ABSALOM GARLICK,
CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,
Bloody Run, Pa.
Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c., promptly repaired. All work entrusted to his care, warranted to give satisfaction.
He also keeps on hand and for sale *WATCHES, CLOCKS,* and *JEWELRY.*
☞ Office with Dr. J. A. Mann. my4

JOHN REIMUND,
CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,
in the United States Telepraph Office,
BEDFORD, Pa.
Clocks, watches, and all kinds of jewelry promptly repaired. All work entrusted to his care warranted to give entire satisfaction. [nov3-1yr

DANIEL BORDER,
Pitt street, two doors west of the Bedford Hotel, Bedford, Pa.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.
apr. 28, 1865—zz.

ANTI-DUST PARLOR STOVES, (Spear Patent) at B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO.'S

MESSAGE

OF THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

After a brief interval the Congress of the United States resumes its annual legislative labors. An All-wise and merciful Providence has abated the pestilence which visited our shores, leaving its calamitous traces upon some portions of our country. Peace, order, tranquility, and civil authority have been formally declared to exist throughout the whole of the United States. In all of the States civil authority has superseded the coercion of arms, and the people, by their voluntary action, are maintaining their governments in full activity and complete operation. The enforcement of the laws is no longer "obstructed in any State by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings;" and the animosities engendered by the war are rapidly yielding to the beneficent influences of our free institutions, and to the kindly effects of unrestricted social and commercial intercourse. An entire restoration of fraternal feeling must be the earnest wish of every patriotic heart; and we will have accomplished our grandest national achievement when forgetting the sad events of the past, and remembering only their instructive lessons, we resume our onward career as a free, prosperous and united people.

In my message of the 4th of December, 1865, Congress was informed of the measures which had been instituted by the Executive with a view to the gradual restoration of the States in which the insurrection occurred to their relation with the General Government. Provisional governors had been appointed, conventions called, Governors elected, Legislatures assembled, and Senators and Representatives chosen to the Congress of the United States. Courts had been opened for the enforcement of laws long in abeyance. The blockade had been removed, custom houses re-established and the internal revenue laws put in force, in order that the people might contribute to the national income. Postal operations had been renewed, and efforts were being made to restore them to their former condition of efficiency. The States themselves had been asked to take part in the high function of amending the constitution, and thus sanctioning the extinction of African slavery as one of the legitimate results of our internecine struggle.

Having progressed thus far the Executive Department found that it had accomplished nearly all that was in the scope of its constitutional authority. One thing, however, yet remained to be done before the work of restoration could be completed, and that was the admission to Congress of loyal Senators and Representatives from the States whose people had rebelled against the lawful authority of the General Government. This question devolved upon the respective houses, which, by the Constitution, are made the judges of the elections, returns, and qualifications of their own members, and its consideration at once engaged the attention of Congress.

In the meantime, the executive department—no other plan having been proposed by Congress—continued its efforts to perfect as far as was practicable, the restoration of the proper relations between the citizens of the respective States, the States and the Federal Government, extending from time to time, as the public interests seemed to require, the judicial, revenue, and postal system of the country. With the advice and consent of the Senate, the necessary officers were appointed, and appropriations made by Congress for the payment of their salaries. The proposition to amend the Federal Constitution, so as to prevent the existence of slavery within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction, was ratified by the requisite number of States; and on the 18th day of December, 1865 it was officially declared to have become valid as a part of the Constitution of the United States. All of the States in which the insurrection had existed promptly amended their constitutions so as to make them conform to the great change thus effected in the organic law of the land; declared null and void all ordinances and laws of secession; repudiated all pretended debts and obligations created for the revolutionary purposes of the insurrection; and proceeded in good faith, to the enactment, of measures for the protection and amelioration of the condition of the colored race. Congress, however, yet hesitated to admit any of these States to representation; and it was not until the close of the eighth month of the session that an exception was made in favor of Tennessee, by the admission of her Senators and Representatives.

I deem it a subject of profound regret that Congress has thus far failed to admit to seats loyal Senators and Representatives from the other States, whose inhabitants, with those of Tennessee, had engaged in the rebellion. Ten States, more than one-fourth of the whole number, remain without representation: the seats of fifty members in the House of Representatives and of twenty members in the Senate are yet vacant—not by their own consent, not by a failure of election, but by the refusal of Congress to accept their credentials. Their admission, it is believed, would have accomplished much toward the renewal and strengthening of our relations as one people, and removed serious cause for discontent on the part, of the inhabitants of those States. It would have accorded with the great principle enunciated in the Declaration of American Independence, that no people ought to bear the burden of taxation and yet be denied the right of representation. It would have been in consonance with the express provisions of the Constitution that "each State shall have at least one Representative," and that no State without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate." These provisions were intended to secure to every State and to the people of every State the right of representation in each house of Congress; and so important was it deemed by the framers of the Constitution that the equality of the States in the Senate should be preserved that not even by an amendment to the Constitution can any State, without its consent, be denied a voice in that branch of the Legislature.

It is true, it has been assumed that the existence of the States was terminated by the rebellious acts of their inhabitants, and that the insurrection having been suppressed they were thenceforward to be considered merely as conquered Territories. The legislative, executive and judicial departments of the Government have, however, with great distinctness and uniform consistency, refused to sanction an assumption so incompatible with the nature of our republican system, and with the professed objects of the war. Throughout the recent legislation of Congress the undeniable fact makes itself apparent that these ten political communities are nothing less than States of this Union. At the very commencement of the rebellion each house declared, with a unanimity as remarkable as it was significant, that the war was not "waged upon our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and all laws made in pursuance thereof, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired, and that as soon as these objects were "accomplished the war would cease." In some instances Senators were permitted to continue their legislative functions, while in other instances Representatives were elected and admitted to seats after their States had formaliy declared their right to withdraw from the Uuion, and were endeavoring to maintain that right by force of arms. All of the States whose people were in insurrection, as States, were included in the apportionment of the direct tax of twenty millions of dollars annually laid upon the United States by the act approved 5th of August, 1861. Congress, by the act of March 4, 1862, and by the apportionment of representation thereunder, also recognized their presence as States in the Union; and they have for judicial purposes, been divided into districts, as States alone can be divided. The same recognition appears in the recent legislation in reference to Tennessee, which evidently rests upon the fact that the functions of the State were not destroyed by the rebellion, but merely suspended; and that principle, is of course, applicable to those States, which like Tennessee, attempted to renounce their places in the Union.

The action of the executive department of the Government upon this subject has been equally definite and uniform, and the purpose of the war was specially stated in the proclamation issued by my predecessor on the 22d day of September, 1862. It was then solemnly proclaimed and declared that "hereafter, as heretofore, the war will be prosecuted for the object of practically restoring the constitutional relation between the United States and each of the States and the people thereof, in which States that relation is or may be suspended or disturbed."

The recognition of the States by the Judicial Department of the Government has also been clear and conclusive in all proceedings affecting them as States had in the Supreme, Circuit and District courts.

In the admission of the Senators and Representatives from any and all of the States there can be no just ground of apprehension that persons who are disloyal will be clothed with the powers of Legislation, for this could not happen when the Constitution and the laws are enforced by a vigilant and faithful Congress. Each house is made the "judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members." When a Senator or Representative presents his certificate of election he may at once be admitted or rejected; or, should there be any question as to his eligibility, his credentials may be referred for investigation to the appropriate committee. If admitted to a seat, the presumption is that he is entitled to it, and the decision to exclude a member after evidence satisfactory to the house of which he thus becomes a member, that he possesses the requisite constitutional and legal qualifications. If refused admission as a member for want of due allegiance to the Government, and returned to his constituents, they are admonished that none but persons loyal to the United States will be allowed a voice in the legislative councils of the nation; the political power and moral influence of Congress are thus effectively exerted in the interests of loyalty to the Government and fidelity to the Union. Upon this question so vitally affecting the restoration of the Union, and the permanency of our present form of government, my convictions heretofore expressed, have undergone no change; but, on the contrary, their correctness has been confirmed by reflection and time. If the admission of legal members to seats in the respective houses of Congress was wise and expedient a year ago, it is no less wise and expedient now. If this anomalous condition is right now—if, in the exact condition of these States at the present time, it is lawful to exclude them from representation. I do not see that the question will be changed by efflux of time. Ten years hence, if these States remain as they are, the right of representation will be no stronger—the right of exclusion will be no weaker.

The Constitution of the United States makes it the duty of the President to recommend to the consideration of Congress "such measures as he shall judge necessary or expedient." I know of no measure more imperatively demanded by every consideration of national interest, sound policy, and equal justice, than the admission of loyal members from the now unrepresented States. This would consummate the work of restoration, and exert a most salutary influence in the re-establishment of peace, harmony and fraternal feeling. It would tend greatly to renew the confidence of the American people in the vigor and stability of their institutions. It would bind us more closely together as a nation, and enable us to show to the world the inherent and recuperative power of a Government founded upon the will of the people, and established upon the principles of liberty, justice and intelligence. Our increased strength and enhanced prosperity would irrefragably demonstrate the fallacy of the arguments against free institutions drawn from our recent national disorders by the enemies of republican government. The admission of loyal members from the States now excluded from Congress, by allaying doubt and apprehension, would turn capital, now awaiting an opportunity for investment, into the channels of trade and industry. It would alleviate the present troubled condition of those States, and by inducing emigration aid in the settlement of fertile regions now uncultivated, and lead to an increased production of those staples which have added so greatly to the wealth of the nation and the commerce of the world. New fields of enterprise would be opened to our progressive people, and soon the devastations of war would be repaired, and all traces of our domestic differences effaced from the mind of our countrymen.

In our efforts to preserve "the unity of government which constitutes us one people," by restoring the States to the condition which they held prior to the rebellion, we should be cautious lest, having rescued our nation from perils of threatened disintegration, we resort to consolidation, and in the end, absolute despotism, as a remedy for the recurrence of similar troubles. The war having terminated, and with it all occasion for the exercise of powers of doubtful constitutionality, we should hasten to bring legislation within the boundaries prescribed by the Constitution, and to return to the ancient landmarks established by our fathers for the guidance of succeeding generations. "The Constitution, which at any time exists until changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all." "If in the opinion of the people, the distribution or modification of the constitutional powers be, in any particular, wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way in which the Constitution designates. But let there be no change by usurpation, for it is the customary weapon by which free governments are destroyed." Washington spake these words to his countrymen, when followed by their love and gratitude, he voluntarily retired from the cares of public life. "To keep in all things within the pale of our constitutional powers, and cherish the Federal Union as the only rock of safety" were prescribed by Jefferson as rules of action to endear to his countrymen the true principles of their Constitution, and promote a union of sentiment and action equally auspicious to their happiness and safety." Jackson held the action of the General Government should always be strictly confined to the sphere of its appropriate duties, and justly and forcibly urged that our Government is not to be maintained nor our Union preserved "by invasions of the rights and powers of the several States. In thus attempting to make our General Government strong, we make it weak. Its true strength consists in leaving individuals and States as much as possible to themselves; in making itself felt; not in its power, but in its beneficence; not in its control, but in its protection; not in binding the States more closely to the centre, but leaving each to move unobstructed in its proper constitutional orbit." These are the teachings of men whose deeds and services have made them illustrious, and who, long since withdrawn from the scenes of life, have left to their country the rich legacy of their example, their wisdom and their patriotism. Drawing fresh inspiration from their lessons, let us emulate them in love of country and respect for the Constitution and laws.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury affords much information respecting the revenue and commerce of the country. His views upon the currency, and with reference to a proper adjustment of our revenue system internal as well as impost, are commended to the careful consideration of Congress. In my last annual message I expressed my general views upon these subjects. I need now only call attention to the necessity of carrying into every department of the Government a system of rigid accountability, thorough retrenchment, and wise economy. With no exceptional nor unusual expenditures, the oppressive burdens of taxation can be lessened by such a modification of our revenue laws as will be consistent with the public faith and the legitimate and necessary wants of the Government.

The report presents a much more satisfactory condition of our finances than one year ago the most sanguine could have anticipated. During the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1865, the last year of the war, the public debt was increased $491,902,537, and on the 31st of October, 1865, it amounted to $2,740,854,750. On the 31st day of October 1866. it had been reduced to $2,551,310,006, the diminution during a period of fourteen months, commencing September 1, 1865, and ending October 31, 1866, having been $206, 379,565. In the last annual report on the state of the finances it was estimated that during the three-quarters of the fiscal year ending the 30th of June last the debt would be increased $37,104,947. During that period, however, it was reduced $31,196,387, the receipts of the year having been $89,905,905 more. and the expenditures $260,529,235 less than the estimates. Nothing could more clearly indicate than these statements the extent and availability, of the national resources, and the rapidity and safety with which, under our form of Government, great military and naval establishments can be disbanded, and expenses reduced from a war to a peace footing.

During the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1866, the receipts were $558,032,620, and the expenditures $520,750,940, leaving an available surplus of $37,281,680. It is estimated that the receipts for the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1867, will be $475,061,386, and that the expenditures will reach the sum of $316,428,078, leaving in the treasury a surplus of $158,638,308. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, it is estimated that the receipts will amount to $436,000,000. and that the expenditures will be $350,247,641, showing an excess of $85,752,359 in favor of the Government. These estimated receipts may be diminished by a reduction of excise and import duties; but after all necessary reductions shall have been made, the revenue of the present and of following years will doubtless be sufficient to cover all legitimate charges upon the treasury and leave a large annual surplus to be applied to the payment of the principal of the debt. There seems now to be no good reason why taxes may not be reduced as the country advances in population and wealth and yet the debt be extinguished in the next quarter of a century.

The report of the Secretary of War furnishes valuable and important information in reference to the operations of his department during the past year. Few volunteers now remain in the service, and they are being discharged as rapidly as they can be replaced by regular troops. The army has been promptly paid, carefully provided with medical treatment, well sheltered and subsisted, and is to be furnished with breech-loading small arms. The military strength of the nation has been unimpaired by the discharge of volunteers, the disposition of unserviceable or perishable stores, and the retrenchment of expenditure. Sufficient war material to meet any emergency has been retained, and, from the disbanded volunteers standing ready to respond to the national call, large armies can be rapidly organized, equipped, and concentrated. Fortifications on the coast and frontier have received, or are being prepared for more powerful armaments; lake surveys and harbor and river improvements are in course of energetic prosecution. Preparations have been made for the payment of the additional bounties authorized during the recent session of Congress, under such regulations as will protect the government from fraud, and secure to the honorably-discharged soldier the well-earned reward of his faithfulness and gallantry. More than six thousand maimed soldiers have received artificial limbs or other surgical apparatus; and forty-one national cemeteries, containing the remains of 104,526 soldiers, have already been established. The total estimate of military appropriations is 25,205,669.

It is stated in the report of the Secretary of the Navy that the naval force at this time consists of two hundred and seventy-eight vessels armed with two thousand, three hundred and fifty-one guns. Of these one hundred and fifteen vessels, carrying one thousand and twenty-nine guns, are in commission, distributed chiefly among seven squadrons. The number of men in the service is thirteen thousand six hundred. Great activity and vigilance have been displayed by all the squadrons, and their movements have been judiciously and efficiently arranged in such manner as would best promote American commerce and protect the rights and interests of our countrymen abroad.

The vessels unemployed are undergoing repairs or are laid up until their services may be required. Most of the iron-clad fleet is at League Island, in the vicinity of Philadelphia, a place which, until decisive action shall be taken by Congress, was selected by the Secretary of the Navy as the most eligible location for that class of vessels. It is important that a suitable public station should be provided for the iron-clad fleet. It is intended that these vessels shall be in proper condition for any emergency, and it is desirable that the bill accepting League Island for naval purposes, which passed the House of Representatives at its last session should receive final action at an early period, in order that there may be a suitable public station for this class of vessels, as well as a navy-yard of area sufficient for the wants of the service on the Delaware river. The naval pension fund amounts to $11,750,000, having been increased $2,750.000 during the year. The expenditures of the department for the fiscal year ending 30th June last were $43,324,526, and the estimates for the coming year amount to $23,568,436. Attention is invited to the condition of our seamen, and the importance of legislative measures for their relief and improvement. The suggestions in behalf of this deserving class of our fellow-citizens are earnestly recommended to the favorable attention of Congress.

The report of the Postmaster General present a most satisfactory condition of the postal service, and submits recommendations which deserve the consideration of Congress. The revenues of the department for the year ending June 30, 1866, were $14,386,986. and the expenditures $15,352,079, showing an excess of the latter of $965,093. In anticipation of this deficiency, however, a special appropriation was made by Congress in the act approved July 28, 1866. Including the standing appropriation of *700,000 for free mail matter, as a legitimate portion of the revenues yet remaining unexpended, the actual deficiency for the past year is only $265,093—a sum within $51,141 of the amount estimated in the annual report of 1864. The decrease of revenue, compared with the previous year, was one and one-fifth per cent,, and the increase of expenditures, owing principally to the enlargement of the mail service in the South, was twelve per cent. On the 30th of June last there were in operation six thousand nine hundred and thirty mail routes, with an aggregate length of one hundred and eighty thousand six hundred and twenty-one miles, an aggregate annual transportation of seventy one million eight hundred and thirty-seven thousand nine hundred and fourteen miles, and an aggregate annual cost, including all expenditures, of $8,410,184. The length of railroad routes is thirty two thousand and ninety two miles, and the annual transportatation thirty million six hundred and nine thousand four hundred and sixty seven miles. The length of steamboat routes is fourteen thousand three hundred and forty six miles, and the annual transportation three millions four hundred and eleven thousand nine hundred and sixty two miles. The mail service is rapidly increasing throughout the whole country, and its steady extension in the Southern States indicates their constantly improving condition. The growing importance of the foreign service also merits attention. The Post Office Department of Great Britain and our own have agreed upon a preliminary basis for a postal convention, which it is believed will prove eminently beneficial to the commercial interests of the United States in as much as it contemplates a reduction of the international letter postage to one half the existing rates; a reduction of postage with all other countries to and from which correspondence is transmitted in the British mail, or in closed mails through the United Kingdom; the establishment of uniform and reasonable charges for the sea and territorial transit of correspondence in closed mails; and an allowance to each Post Office Department of the right to use all mail communications established under the authority of the other for the despatch of correspondence, either in open or closed mails, on the same terms as those applicable to the inhabitants of the country providing the means of transmission.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior exhibits the condition of those branches of the public service which are committed to his supervision. During the last fiscal year four millions six hundred and twenty nine thousand three hundred and twelve acres of public land were disposed of, one million eight hundred and ninety two thousand five hundred and sixteen acres of which were entered under the homestead act. The policy originally adopted relative to the public lands has undergone essential modifications. Immediate revenue, and not their rapid settlement, was the cardinal feature of our land system. Long experience and earnest discussion have resulted in the conviction that the early development of our agricultural resources, and the diffusion of an energetic population over our vast territory, are objects of far greater importance to the national growth and prosperity than the proceeds of the sale of the land to the highest bidder in open market. The pre-emption laws confer upon the pioneer who complies with the terms they impose the privilege of purchasing a limited portion of "unoffered land" at the minimum price. The homestead enactments relieve the settler from the payment of purchase money, and secure him a permanent home, upon the condition of residence for a term of years. This liberal policy invites emigration from the Old, and from the more crowded portions of the New World. Its propitious results are undoubted, and will be more signally manifested when time shall have given to it a wider development.

Congress has made liberal grants of public land to corporations, in aid of the construction of railroads and other internal improvements. Should this policy hereafter prevail, more stringent provisions will be required to secure a faithful application of the fund. The title to the lands should not pass, by patent or otherwise, but remain in the Government and subject to its control until some portion of the road has been actually built. Portions of them might then from time to time, be conveyed to the corporation, but never in a greater ratio to the whole quantity embraced by the grant than the completed parts bear to the entire length of the projected improvement. The restriction would not operate to the prejudice of any undertaking conceived in good faith and executed with reasonable energy, as it is the settled practice to withdraw from market the lands falling within the operation of such grants, and thus to exclude the inception of a subsequent adverse right. A breech of the conditions which Congress may deem proper to impose should work a forfeiture of claim to the lands so withdrawn but unconveyed, and of title to the lands conveyed which remain unsold.

Operations on the several lines of the Pacific railroad have been prosecuted with unexampled vigor and success. Should no unforeseen causes of delay occur, it is confidently anticipated that this great thoroughfare will be completed before the expiration of the period designated by Congress.

During the last fiscal year the amount paid to pensioners, including the expenses of disbursement, was thirteen million four hundred and fifty nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-six dollars; and fifty thousand one hundred and seventy seven names were added to the pension rolls. The entire number of pensioners, June 30, 1866, was one hundred and twenty six thousand seven hundred and twenty two. This act furnishes melancholy and striking proof of the sacrifices made to vindicate the constitutional authority of the Federal Government, and to maintain inviolate the integrity of the Union. They impose upon us corresponding obligations. It is estimated that thirty three million dollars will be required to meet the exigencies of this branch of the service during the next fiscal year.

Treaties have been concluded with the Indians who, enticed into armed opposition to our Government at the outbreak of the rebellion, have unconditionally submitted to our authority, and manifested an earnest desire for a renewal of friendly relations.

During the year ending September 30, 1866, eight thousand seven hundred and sixteen patents for useful inventions and designs were issued, and at that date the balance in the treasury to the credit of the patent fund was two hundred and twenty eight thousand two hundred and ninety-seven dollars.

As a subject upon which depends an immense amount of the production and commerce of the country, I recommend to Congress such legislation as may be necessary for the preservation of the levees of the Mississippi river. It is a matter of national importance that early steps should be taken, not only to add to the efficiency of these barriers against destructive inundations, but for the removal of all obstructions to the free and safe navigation of that great channel of trade and commerce.

The District of Columbia, under existing laws, is not entitled to that representation in the national councils which, from our earliest history, has been uniformly accorded to each Territory established from time to time within our limits. It maintains peculiar relations to Congress, to whom the Constitution has granted the power of exercising exclusive legislation over the seat of Government. Our fellow-citizens residing in the District, whose interests are thus confided to the special guardianship of Congress, exceed in number the population of several of our Territories, and no just reason is perceived why a delagate of their choice should not be admitted to a seat in the House of Representatives. No mode seems so appropriate and effectual of enabling them to make known their peculiar condition and wants, and of securing the local legislation adapted to them. I therefore recommend the passage of a law authorizing the electors of the District of Columbia to choose a delagate to be allowed the same rights and privileges as a delegate representing a Territory. The increasing enterprise and rapid progress of improvement in the District are highly gratifying, and I trust that the efforts of the municipal authorities to promote the prosperity of the national metropolis will receive the efficient and generous co-operation of Congress.

The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture reviews the operations of his department during the past year, and asks the aid of Congress in its efforts to encourage those States which, scourged by war, are now earnestly engaged in the reorganization of domestic industry.

It is a subject of congratulation that no foreign combinations against our domestic peace and safety, or our legitimate influence among the nations, have been formed or attempted. While sentiments of reconciliation, loyalty, and patriotism have increased at home, a more just consideration of our national character and rights has been manifested by foreign nations.

The entire success of the Atlantic telegraph, between the coast of Ireland and the province of Newfoundland is an achievement which has been justly celebrated in both hemispheres as the opening of an era in the progress of civilization. There is reason to expect that equal success will attend, and even greater results follow, the enterprise for connecting the two continents through the Pacific Ocean by the projected line of telegraph between Kamschatka and the Russian possessions in America.

The resolution of Congress protesting against pardons by foreign governments of persons convicted of infamous offences, on condition of emigration to our country, has been communicated to those governments with which we maintain intercourse, and the practice, so justly the subject of complaint on our part, has not been renewed.

The congratulations of Congress to the Emperor of Russia upon his escape from attempted assasination, have been presented to that humane and enlightened ruler, and received by him with expressions of grateful appreciation.

The Executive, warned of an attempt by Spanish-American adventurers to induce the emigration of freedmen of the United States to a foreign country, protested against the project as one which, if consummated, would reduce them to a bondage even more oppressive than that from which they have just been relieved. Assurance has been received from the government of the State in which the plan was matured that the proceeding will meet neither its encouragement nor approval. It is a question worthy of your consideration whether our laws upon this subject are adequate to the prevention or punishment of the crime thus meditated.

In the month of April last, as Congress is aware, a friendly arrangement was made between the Emperor of France and the President of the United States for the withdrawal from Mexico of the French expeditionary military forces. This withdrawal was to be effected in three detachments, the first of which it was understood, would leave Mexico in November, now past, the second in March next, and the third and last in November, 1867. Immediately upon the completion of the evacuation the French Government was to assume the same attitude of non-intervention in regard to Mexico as is held by the Government of the United States. Repeated assurances have been given by the Emperor since that agreement that he would complete the promised evacuation within the period mentioned, or sooner.

It was reasonably expected that the proceedings thus contemplated would produce a crisis of great political interest in the Republic of Mexico. The newly appointed minister of the United States, Mr. Campbell, was therefore sent forward, on the 9th day of November last, to assume his proper functions as Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to that Republic. It was also thought expedient that he should be attended in the vicinity of Mexico by the lieutenant general of the army of the United States, with the view of obtaining such information as might be important to determine the course to be pursued by the United States in re-establishing and maintaining necessary and proper intercourse with the Republic of Mexico. Deeply interested in the cause of liberty and humanity, it seemed an obvious duty on our part to exercise whatever influence we possessed for the restoration and permanent establishment in that country of a domestic and republican form of government.

Such was the condition of affairs in regard to Mexico when, on the 22d of November last, official information was received from Paris that the Emperor of France had some time before decided not to withdraw a detachment of his forces in the month of November past, according to engagement, but that this decision was made with the purpose of withdrawing the whole of those forces in the ensuing spring. Of this determination, however, the United States had not received any notice or intimation; and, so soon as the information was received by the Government, care was taken to make known its dissent to the Emperor of France.

I cannot forego the hope that France will reconsider the subject, and adopt some resolution in regard to the evacuation of Mexico which will conform as nearly as practicable with the existing engagement, and thus meet the just expectations of the United States. The papers relating to the subject will be laid before you. It is believed that with the evacuation of Mexico by the expeditionary forces no subject for serious differences between France and the United States would remain. The expressions of the Emperor and people of France warrant a hope that the traditionary friendship between the two countries might in that case be renewed and permanently restored.

A claim of a citizen of the United States for indemnity for spoliations committed on the high seas by the French authorities, in the exercise of a belligerent power against Mexico, has been met by the Government of France with a proposition to defer settlement until a mutual convention for the adjustment of all claims of citizens, and subjects of both countries, arising out of the recent wars on this continent, shall be agreed upon by the two countries. The suggestion is not deemed unreasonable, but it belongs to Congress to direct the manner in which claims for indemnity by foreigners, as well as by citizens of the United States, arising out of the late civil war, shall be adjudicated and determined. I have no doubt that the subject of all such claims will engage your attention at a convenient and proper time.

It is a matter of regret that no considerable advance has been made toward an adjustment of the differences between the United States and Great Britain, arising out of the depredations upon our national commerce and other trespasses committed during our civil war by British subjects, in violation of international law and treaty obligations. The delay, however, may be believed to have resulted in no small degree from the domestic situation of Great Britain. An entire change of ministry occurred in that country during the last session of Parliament. The attention of the new ministry was called to the subject at an early day, and there is some reason to expect that it will now be considered in a becoming and friendly spirit. The importance of an early disposition of the question cannot be exaggerated. Whatever might be the wishes of the two governments, it is manifest that good will and friendship between the two countries cannot be established until a reciprocity in the practice of good faith and neutrality shall be restored between the respective nations.

On the 6th of June last, in violation of our neutrality laws, a military expedition and enterprise against the British North American Colonies was projected and attempted to be carried on within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States. In obedience to the obligation imposed upon the Executive by the Constitution, to see that the laws are faithfully executed, all citizens were warned by proclamation against taking part in or aiding such unlawful proceedings, and the proper civil, military, and naval officers were directed to take all necessary measures for the enforcement of the laws. The expedition failed, but it has not been without its painful consequences. Some of our citizens, who, it was alleged, were engaged in the expedition, were captured, and have been brought to trial, as for a capital offence, in the Province of Canada. Judgment and sentence of death have been pronounced against some, while others have been acquitted. Fully believing in the maxim of government, that severity of civil punishment for misguided persons who have engaged in revolutionary attempts which have disastrously failed is unsound and unwise, such representations have been made to the British Government, in behalf of the enlightened and humane juvenile, who are hoped, induce in their cases an exercise of clemency, and a judicious amnesty to all who were engaged in the movement. Counsel has been employed by the Government to defend citizens of the United States on trial for capital offences in Canada; and a discontinuance of the prosecutions which were instituted in the courts of the United States against those who took part in the expedition has been directed.

I have regarded the expedition as not only political in its nature, but as also in a great measure foreign from the United States in its causes, character, and objects. The attempt was understood to be made in sympathy with an insurgent party in Ireland, and, by striking at a British province on this continent, was designed to aid in obtaining redress for political grievances which, it was assumed, the people of Ireland had suffered at the hands of the British Government during a period of several centuries. The persons engaged in it were chiefly natives of that country, some of whom had, while others had not, become citizens of the United States under our general laws of naturalization. Complaints of misgovernment in Ireland continually engage the attention of the British nation, and so great an agitation is now prevailing in Ireland that the British Government have deemed it necessary to suspend the writ of habeas corpus in that country. These circumstances must necessarily modify the opinion which we might otherwise have entertained in regard to an expedition expressly prohibited by our neutrality laws. So long as those laws remain upon our statute books they should be faithfully executed, and if they operate harshly, unjustly or oppressively, Congress alone can apply the remedy, by their modification or repeal.

Political and commercial interests of the United States are not unlikely to be affected in some degree by events which are transpiring in the eastern regions of Europe, and the time seems to have come when our Government ought to have a proper diplomatic representation in Greece.

This Government has claimed for all persons not convicted, or accused, or suspected of crime, an absolute political right of self-expatriation, and a choice of new national allegiance. Most of the European States have dissented from this principle, and have claimed a right to hold such of their subjects as have immigrated to and been naturalized in the United States, and afterward returned on transient visits to their native countries, to the performance of military service in like manner as resident subjects. Complaints arising from the claim in this respect made by foreign States have heretofore been matters of controversy between the United States and some of the European Powers, and the irritation consequent upon the failure to settle this question increased during the war in which Prussia, Italy, and

[CONCLUDED ON FOURTH PAGE.]

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, DEC. 14, 1866.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

On our first page will be found the message in full. Considering the excited condition of the President's mind for months past, the most remarkable feature of the message is its calm and moderate tone. As an evidence of the improved mental condition of his Excellency, we learn that what was deemed a few months ago a 'body hanging upon the verge of the government' has been discovered to be the Congress of the United States, which after a brief interval has resumed its labors. After the expression of a few generalities the President proceeds to discuss at length the question of reconstruction, Bourl on like he learns nothing and forgets nothing, but reiterates his former stale apologies for treason, all of which, having been emphatically repudiated by Congress and the people, are now being abandoned by the copperheads and rebels. Having appealed to the people and been condemned, with characteristic stubbornness and stupidity, he coolly ignores their verdict. He glibly quotes some good advice from Washington, Jefferson and Jackson which *he* would have done well to have heeded a year ago, as a little practice by himself in that direction would have had much more force than all his preaching.

We are always glad to find something we can commend and though but few recommendations on matters of legislation are made, we heartily approve of that suggesting the passage by the Senate of the bill accepting League Island below Philadelphia as a naval depot for our iron-clad vessels, as well as, that of the preservation of the Mississippi levees. Altogether the message, though ignoring the verdict of the people, the progress of the times and the spirit of our institutions, shows signs of an improvement in the disposition of the President. While there is much to condemn, it can still do no harm. The fact that it is dignified and respectful, is much to be thankful for, when we remember the national humiliation caused by the 'umble individual's' undignified performances while "swinging around the circle." It is to be hoped that in the future our chief magistrate will preserve a dignity becoming the exalted office he fills; consistency, except in perversity is not to be expected. The message has received less attention from the public than any similar document in our political history. As far as it affects the action of Congress it is a mere *brutum fulmen;* it is not designed to aid, and cannot for a moment obstruct, our representatives in carrying out the wishes of the people as expressed at the ballot box.

BEARING FRUIT.

A little less than a year ago, our Senator from this district, Hon. G. W. Householder, introduced into the Legislature a proposition for a remodeling of our school laws. We felt a great interest in the subject and in our humble capacity, lent what aid was in our power. The attempt was hooted at as visionary and utterly impracticable, by various members of the Legislature, and by parties in our own midst. We did not expect to see any revision made during the then pending session, but deemed the course pursued the best one for calling public attention to a subject vitally affecting the interests of the whole State. We believe that this object was successfully accomplished. As an evidence that the subject has received attention at the hands of our educators, and that the agitation then started, is already bearing fruit, we quote the following resolutions passed by the recent convention of County Superintendents, at Harrisburg:

"*Resolved*, That we recommend to the School Department and the Legislature, an increase of the State appropriations for school purposes, sufficient to defray the expenses of tuition throughout the State for the minimum school term.

Resolved, That we recommend to the School Department and the Legislature, that equal taxation throughout the State."

That a convention of those, whose duties necessarily make them acquainted with the wants of the schools and the defects of the laws, should recommend the very measures then proposed, shows not only that public attention has been awakened but that it is moving in the right direction to secure the best results. The legislation required may not be obtained at the coming session of the legislature but a steady perseverance by the friends of the cause in pressing it upon public notice and showing how much we lose for want of a reform, will soon obtain the needed legislation. The work goes bravely on and now promises to succeed much sooner than its most sanguine friends expected when it was first undertaken. We should not despair because all cannot be accomplished at once. The work is a herculean one and we are satisfied to see it make steady progress. An earnest discussion of the proposed reforms, in the public prints, showing the inequality and injustice arising from the administration of our present defective laws, will do much to advance the cause. This, with perseverance on the part of its friends, in urging upon our Legislature its importance, will, we feel assured, in a few years give to Pennsylvania a school system and schools that will compare favorably with those of any other country in the world and confer upon our people increased intelligence, comfort and prosperity.

☞We call attention to the prospectus of the Pittsburgh *Commercial*, in another column. The *Commercial* is an excellent newspaper, in fact, we prefer it to any of the Philadelphia dailies in this respect. The truth is, we don't think the Philadelphia dailies have anything to "brag on." If we were going to subscribe for a daily paper, we would prefer the Pittsburgh papers, because they reach us earlier, and contain more condensed news.

MISTAKEN—The Harrisburg *Telegraph*, when it says: "The Bedford INQUIRER is outspoken in favor of Gen. Cameron."

FOR THE PARIS EXHIBITION.—One of the saw-mills at Utsalady, Washington territory, has prepared a spar twelve inches in diameter at the large end, and one hundred and fifty feet long, for the Exhibition at Paris.

THE FUTURE OF SOUTHAMPTON.

LETTER FROM PILGRIM.

Not feeling willing to spend the approaching dreary winter in the new State of Southampton, and having already passed beyond its Northern limits, permit Pilgrim to make a few suggestions, with regard to the future of that *now* somewhat historic State. The chief desideratum at present, is the want of State officers, and of government buildings. If the latter were supplied, the former could be obtained, without difficulty. Political *tricksters* and *Conservative proscriptionists* should be kept in the back ground by all means. In the judgment of Pilgrim, Bean's Cove, is the garden-spot of Southampton, and should, by all reasonable consideration, have the State Capitol. This opinion is predicated upon the following facts: Though a retired spot nearly encircled by everlasting hills, there are two avenues, leading to the outer world, without crossing pine-clad alpine summits. The one is a zigzag wagon-road, passing through Pole-cat Valley, connecting with the National pike, and thence with Cumberland, Maryland. By this route, the Government, State officers and Legislature (when in session) could be supplied with mail matter, once a week. The other is a kind of Indian trail, leading along Flintstone Creek, and finding its terminus near famous Gilpintown. Flintstone Creek, the only stream of any note, passing through the Cove, would furnish water power *during the rainy season*, for grinding and manufacturing purposes. Moreover the Coveites, are said to be in advance of the inhabitants in other parts of the State, as regards literary and social advantages. Some of the ladies, dear creatures, might have charms, even for Pilgrim, had he not already passed into the "sere and yellow leaf" and become partially invulnerable to the darts of Cupid. Science and religion there go hand in-hand, the same edifice, a log building, probably 16 by 20 feet, two stories and a-half high, being used both as Church and Seminary. Their school is seldom without a teacher. The present incumbent, is a lady of fine literary taste, and excellent social qualities, having been trained in the "old line Whig school" Pilgrim will vouch for her loyalty. Should a gallant Southamptonian be so fortunate as to win her heart and hand, he will unquestionably draw a valuable prize in life's lottery, and secure an acquisition to his native State; a governing spirit that might do much to accelerate her progress in the march of improvement. Therefore let the State Capital be located in Bean's Cove. P—— mansion—a substantial brick building, recently erected, would answer the purpose very well for the present; but how can it be purchased? Well, that is a "problem" Pilgrim will not attempt to solve. Let the *Conservative* State Senator and Member of the House, *who did not get elected*, form a financial scheme and shape the course of the Legislature. To secure political righteousness, and sound patriotism, in the judgement of Pilgrim, the Southamptonians should dispense with all antiquated *mongrel* nostrums, emanating from the Bedford literary drug shop, especially that political bible issued in numbers, which has been so frequently revised, corrected, and interpolated, that it has lost every vestige of the spirit and genius of Jeffersonian Democracy. The desideratum could be advantageously supplied by productions more in accordance with the spirit of the age, and the onward march of human progress. Much is to be expected from the cherished shepherds who guard the morals and watch over the spiritual interests of this people. Although attached to three denominations, Pilgrim is pleased to learn that they are men of clean hands and pure hearts, who not only fear God and work righteousness, but also prize the principles of free government. Our sympathy is with these noble self-sacrificing men. Although they have a somewhat sterile soil to cultivate, we wish them abundant success in their labor of love. It would be well to establish a topographical corps in the new State. Should "Homespun" recover from literary spasms, he might take charge of this department; his spare time could be devoted to the capture of "viper fangs" and "blackguard" scalps, as "trophies," to aid in the embellishment of his *highly refined literary taste*. Besides, he could pay some attention to horticulture. The cultivation of vegetables, is profitable in some localities. Should Southampton make rapid strides in the march of progress, no one will rejoice more than Pilgrim. Leaving on our pilgrimage, in search of a better country, we passed up Town-Creek, passing by the "dear relic of another clime" (the dilapidated wagon bed, on which was dimly traced the word Union.) We thought of the bones of Joseph and sighed for a cavern, but sighed in vain. Transferring a miniature representation to our sketch book for the Harper's, we resumed our journey. The school house by the wayside had been repaired, a teacher and children were there. A move in the right direction. The "great wheel," at the mill, covered with the moss of ages, was rolling slowly round. Buckwheat hulls were driven to and fro, by the breeze, giving indications of bread in the land. Passing the line of "Monroe," in our pilgrimage, we hastened on to the *"blue eyed Juniata;"* a substantial bridge aided our transit, and we found repose, and congenial spirits on the other side.

PILGRIM.

BLOODY RUN, (which is not in Southampton,) Dec. 12th 1866.

P. S. Having learned through some sportsmen, that Pilgrim's first letter gave pain to certain *Conservative* ladies, because we were not captivated by the style of beauty exhibited by women whom we passed on the "rugged highway," when we passed through that land of Beulah; and also because reference was made to children, wearing "nature's moccasins." In explanation, it may be proper to remark, that the ladies referred to were not arranged in their "sunday-gear." Had we have seen the assembled beauty of the State, in their best costumes, with crinoline and waterfalls, we would have written differently; but as a faithful chronicler, we simply painted the scenes as they passed before us in the panorama. Should our reference to the children, cause parents and guardians to furnish them with shoes and stockings, against the present inclement season, instead of being censured, we should be hailed as a benefactor. Pilgrim wishes to be at peace with the Southamptonians and with all the world. P——.

THE UTES.—The Santa Fe *Gazette* of the 17th says that Superintendent Norton, the previous week, distributed to the Utes at the Cimmeron Agency, their annual presents. He reports them peacefully inclined.

THE DEPARTMENT REPORTS.

The Report of Secretary Stanton.

The annual report of Secretary Stanton, although lengthy, is naturally a most important and interesting document. It informs us that between November 15th, 1865, and November 1st, 1866, 222,058 volunteers, white and colored, were mustered out of service, leaving in service 11,043. This reduction was, of course, attended with a corresponding reduction of material and retrenchment of expenses; but the discharge of men and disposition of animals, wagons, transports, stores, &c., we are informed, will not interfere with the prompt organization and equipment of another immense army, if it should be again necessary to issue a call for our countrymen to rally around the standard of freedom or as the Secretary expresses it, "while the war expenses have been reduced to the footing of a moderate and economical peace establishment, the national military strength remains unimpaired, and in a condition to be promptly put forth." During the year recruiting for the regular army has progressed favorably, and as soon as the ranks are well filled it is designed to raise the standard of qualifications, and thus increase the efficiency of the force. In regard to the care and attention bestowed upon our defenders, when sick or wounded, no better evidence can be adduced of the consideration of the Government and the skill of our surgeons, that the fact that of the 64,438 patients in the general hospitals on June 30, 1865, and atmitted during the year, there were on June 30th of the present year, less than one hundred remaining under treatment. The return of peace has given the department the opportunity to purchase subsistence stores at many of the points where they are to be consumed, and while most of those required for the troops stationed along and near the Gulf of Mexico are purchased in New Orleans, a number of contracts have been given out in different sections of the South at satisfactory rates. The importance of speedily providing the army with breech loading small arms of the best pattern is referred to, and the alteration of the Springfield musket into this kind of arm, it is stated, makes it better, in all respects, than the Prussian needle gun, while its metallic ammunition is regarded as superior.

The present organization of the military departments, thirteen in number, with their respective commanders, is given, and the important and creditable announcement is made that in the disbursement of many millions of dollars during the year, the total cost to the Government in expenses of every description was but a fractional portion of one per cent. The Secretary dwells at length upon the active measures instituted for successfully and speedily carrying into effect the various Congressional provisions for the benefit of surviving patriots of the late war, and for the proper preservation of the remains of those who fell in defence of their country. It is estimated that national cemeteries will be required of sufficient area to contain 249,397 graves. About one half of the report is composed of the documents submitted by the chiefs of bureaus, each of which contains much detailed information relative to the operations of the department. That of the Commissioner of refugees Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, gives some interesting items relative to the subsistence and education of those under charge of his bureau. Among others the fact that 150,000 freedmen and their children are now attending school in the South; that in June last the issue of rations to freedmen and refugees was about equal; and that although the officers were directed to hold each plantation, county, parish, and town responsible for the care of its own poor, with but few exceptions the State authorities have failed to contribute to the relief of the class of persons supported by the Government.

General Grant's Report.

The delay in receiving the reports of some of the generals commanding the military departments compelled General Grant, in lieu of condensing these lengthly documents, and thus making a full report to the Secretary of War, to give them as they were received. In the brief preface, however, the commander of the army states that it has been necessary to keep a military force in all the lately rebellious States to insure the execution of the law and to protect life and property against the acts of those who as yet will acknowledge no law but force; but that the condition of those may be regarded as such as to warrant the hope that in a short time the bulk of the troops now occupying them can be ordered elsewhere. He suggests that the Indian Bureau be transferred from the Interior to the War Department, a change which will result in great saving of money and diminish the conflicts between the Indian and whites. The reports accompanying this document are those of Generals Sherman, Halleck, Meade, Sheridan, Thomas, Sickles, Pope, McDowell, Steele, Wood and Davis, and contain exceedingly interesting details of the movements of our troops in the various departments, and much important information relative to the Indians, the freedmen and the Southern refugees, while in the report of General Meade is a comple history of his action on the frontier during the Fenian invasion.

The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

This important document is dated December 3, 1866, and informs us first that the expenditures of the three quarters of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, fell short of the sum estimated in his report of Dec., 1865, $200,529,235 30, and the receipts exceeded the estimates $89,905,905,44. The balance in the treasury on the first of October last was $142,418,789,19, and the amount of public debt June 30. 1866, less cash in treasury, was $2,650,538,330,10 or a decrease in twelve months of $31,196,387,28. On the 31st of October last the amount of public debt, less cash in treasury, was $2,551,224,121,20, or a net decrease since Aug, 31, 1865 of $206,379,565,71, a reduction which, he says has created surprise here and abroad, although it is not expected, not perhaps desirable, that the same rate of reduction should be continued. With a further diminution of internal taxes and a modification of the tariff, which will lead to a reduction of customs duties on many articles, he believes that the revenues will be sufficient to pay the current expenses, the interest on the public debt, and reduce the principal at the rate of from four to five millions a month and with proper economy, that the debt can be paid by the generation that created it. The idea of a public debt being a public blessing, he says, is a fallacy which will never be countenanced by the free and intelligent people of the United States. Several pages of the report are taken up with a review of what the Secretary has done to cause an increase of efficiency in the collection of the revenues, the conversion of interest bearing notes into five twenty bonds, and the reduction of the public debt, and explains why he deems it necessary to hold a handsome reserve of coin in the treasury, giving as his reason for so doing that observation and experience had assured him that to secure a steady market while business is conducted on a paper basis, there must be power in the treasury to prevent successful combinations to bring about fluctuations for purely speculative purposes. He regards a redundant legal tender currency as the prime cause of our financial difficulties, and suggests to Congress five modes by which the present condition of the country may be remedied, the fifth and last of which is the rehabilitation of the States recently in insurrection—States in which he says it is idle to expect that industry will be restored or productions increased as long as they have no participation in the Government to the support of which they are compelled to contribute." If his suggestions are respected he is confident that specie payments can be resumed in less than two years.

The receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, are estimated at $436,000,000, and the expenditures at $350,247,641 32. Appended to the report is a list of the acts authorizing loans, with a synopsis of each, and the Register's statement of annual receipts and expenses.

Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Mr. Rollins, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, reports that the amount received by him, in 1860, less amounts refunded for drawbacks, is $310,381,140,04 being, ninety-nine millions and odd beyond the receipts of 1865. This, in face of some reduction in the rates of taxation since last year, shows that the country has been very active. In regard to the subjects of taxation, and the returns made, there are some interesting facts. The taxation on banks, dividends, circulation, deposits, capital, &c., produces $7,641,161 77, being $1,286,918 78 less than the receipts from the same sources in 1865. Railroads bring in about the same sum as in 1865. Insurance Companies increase a hundred thousand dollars or so. Salaries of persons in the service of the United States, increase the taxation from that source nearly a million of dollars. Revenue stamp receipts have increased nearly four millions of dollars. Licenses, or special tax, increase five millions and a half. The income tax is increased over forty millions of dollars. Iron and steel, notwithstanding a reduction this year yield considerably more than a million and a quarter beyond the total receipts from those articles last year. Petroleum and coal oil increase two millions and a quarter. The increase upon segars is not quite four hundred thousnd dollars. Chewing and smoking tobacco increase three millions and three-quarters. Fermented liquors increase a million and a half, and distilled spirits thirteen millions, notwithstanding the wide-spead evasions of the law.

In regard to the estimated receipts for the fiscal year, it must be remembered that much of the increase reported for 1866 was under the late law, and there will be material reductions. Taking a full view of the subject, the Commissioner estimates that if there is no change in the law as it at present stands, the receipts for 1867 will be two hundred and eighty-five millions dollars.

Mr. Rollins makes some suggestions as to amendments of the law. One is that the returns upon income and carriages, gold watches, &c., mentioned in Schedule A, shall be made earlier than the present time, which is the first Monday in May in each year. He recommends that butchers, plumbers and gas fitters shall be assessed on their sales the same as dealers. He also recommends that the exemption of income liable to tax shall be increased from $600 to $1000, with a like exemption to officers of the United States Government who pay a tax on salaries. There is much interest in the workings of the Internal Revenue department, and the subject is clearly presented by Mr. Rollins.

The Report of the Secretary of the Navy.

The annual report of Gideon wells, Secretary of the Navy, occupies forty-two pages, document size. He states that the large navy necessary during the war has been reduced and brought within the limits of a proper peace establishment, and congratulates the country that since the surrender of the armies and the termination of the blockade, "tranquility has pervaded the States which were in rebellion." He then discourses at length upon the peaceful submission of the South to the result of the war; observes that he is not at all surprised that its people should oppose the attempt to impose upon them terms which are regarded as in the nature of ex post facto laws, and a constitutional amendment in the preparation and presentment of which they had no voice or representation." The New Orleans massacre he asserts was in the beginning "a domestic disturbance of a local character, having its origin in a controvrsry concerning the State Government," and proclaims the fact that the riot was speedily snppressed without assistance from the naval vessels which were in front of the city 'and ready to render aid if required." In the next paragraph a general exhibit of the navy is given, from which we learn that the total number of vessels at this time is two hundred and seventy-eight, armed with two thousand three hundred and fifty-one guns, one hundred and fifteen of the number, armed with one thousand and twenty-nine guns, being in commission and on active duty. The total number of seamen is about 13,600. A list of the vessels composing the different squadrons, and the movements of each during the year, is given; that the policy of the department is not to allow the country to become complicated in the controversies of other powers with Japan is announced; and the course pursued by Commodore Rodgers in maintaining a strict neutrality during the bombardment of Valparaiso is approved. In regard to the building of vessels, he believes that the Government should have its own shops and machinery and construct its own iron and armored naval vessels, and, that in the event of a foreign war, one of the navy yards north of the Chesapeake could be better dispensed with, than the one at Pensacola or at Norfolk, and he therefore recommends that the two named should be placed in an efficient condition, particularly, as the peace and unity, which constitute the North and South one country and one people, have been re-established. The Secretary recommends the establishment of a bureau which shall have in charge all subjects relating to men-of-wars-men and the shipped seamen of the merchant service; urges the Senate to speedily pass the bill accepting League island for naval purposes, so that the necessary appropriations may be made for deepening the channel, preparing docks and making other arrangements for the care and protection of the iron-clads now there, and earnestly advocates the establishment of a navy yard on the Delaware which should have ten times the water front and twenty times the area of the one in Philadelphia.

Report of the Secretary of the Interior.

The exhibit of the operations of the Department of the Interior during the past year made by Secretary Browning, gives a complete account of the various interests committed to its charge. From it we learn that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, 4,629,312.87 acres of public land were disposed of, the number of homestead entries exceeding that of any previous year by more than sixty per cent. The entire amount of public domain is 1,465,468,800 acres of which 471,160,551 acres have been surveyed; and the coal land of the United States is estimated at two hundred thousand square miles. The invalid pensions of wars prior to the rebellion are said to be only three thousand, and the widows and children who receive a pension by reason of the services and death of those who served in such wars, one thousand two hundred and twenty-seven. Of NEW army pensioners added to the rolls during the year ending June 30, 1866, there were 49,721, requiring for their payment $4,500,523 37 per annum; and on the same day there were in all 124,509 army pensioners, at an annual aggregate of $11,413,122 26, and 2,213 naval pensioners, requiring for their annual payment $261,352 05. The navy pension fund accruing from the sale of prizes amounts to $11,750,000, the interest on which is more than double the amount necessary to pay the navy pensions. In alluding to the Indian troubles, the Secretary states that collisions have been less frequent than is generally believed, and that peace has been the rule, and not the exception, between the Mississippi river and the Rocky Mountains. In the Patent Office, a large amount of business has been attended to, over fourteen thousand applicants having been received, and nearly nine thousand patents issued. The receipts during the year ending September 30 being $460,416 80, or $116,719 07 more than the expenditures. Mention is made in the report of the progress of the Union Pacific and other railroads in process of building in the far West; a statement showing the sums advanced to United States marshals during the year, amounting in the aggregate to $989,550 20, is given; and numerous other interests confided to the supervision of the Department of the Interior, are referred to as their importance may require.

The Postmaster General's Report.

Postmaster General Randall announces that the revenues of his department, for the year ending June 30, 1866, were $14,386,986 21, and the expenditures $15,352,079 30, or a deficiency of $965,093 08. Postage stamps, stamped envelopes and stamped wrappers, representing in all $11,688,668 25 were issued. On the 30th of June there were 6,930 mail routes of an aggregate length of 180,921 miles in operation, over which the mails were transported at an annual cost of nearly four millions of dollars. A table is given, showing the mail service in operation in the Southern States last September as compared with its condition in November of last year; another shows the number, termini and length of Southern routes not in operation last September; and a third shows the number, description and cost of mail-bags, locks and keys purchased. The increased correspondence with foreign countries, particularly with Europe, during the year has been unprecedented, but even a still greater improvement is predicted for the future. The deliberations of the proposed postal convention with Great Britain will result in reduced rates of postage and more frequent communication. During the year ending June 30, 1866, there were 23,828 post offices in operation, 2,778 of which were in the rebel States, and 10,074 appointments of postmasters were made. During the same period about four and a half millions of dead letters were received and examined, and the nominal value of the money, drafts, &c., enclosed, amounted to $7,826,881 68. An interesting chapter is devoted to the postal money-order system, and under the caption of "miscellaneous" several interesting subjects connected with the operations of the department are referred to.

Washington Topics and Gossips.

PROSPECTS THIS WEEK.

Both Houses will get fairly at work this week. It is expected the Senate will pass a suffrage bill for the District in the course of the week; also the House bill stopping all Presidential pardons of rebels who have not been tried. An intimate friend of the President states that he is not agitated by the House investigations. He relies on the Senate to give him fair play. The House, in spite of a few violent caucus speeches, has no intention of making personal war upon him, but it does mean to save the country from the effects of his blunders.

REPUBLICANS IN EARNEST.

It is very evident that the Republicans are in earnest, and that they will not only pass such laws as are necessary to carry out their avowed principles, but that they will effectually hamper the President so that he cannot again exercise his power regardless of the popular will. Some talk of impeachment, but I see no reason for believing that anything will be done in that direction—at any rate, this session.

THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. COBB.

The President denies that the allegations of Senator Chandler in reference to his conduct in the pardon business are true. Senator Chandler got his information from judge Carter, before whom the notorious Mrs. Cobb, the female pardon broker, came last Spring, in the prosecution against Detective Baker. The evidence then adduced seemed to establish an intimate connection between Mrs. Cobb and the President; but the President asserts that the moment he ascertained Mrs. Cobb's character, he forbade her to enter the White House.

DISSATISFACTION WITH THE TREASURY POLICY.

Very general conversation with members of Congress develops the fact that it is very doubtful whether Mr. McCullough will be able to rally any considerable minority to his support in the measures looking to a marked contraction of the currency. His stepping out of the way in his report to recommennd the admission of the rebel States is creating considerable dissatisfaction. The operations of Revenue Commissioner Wells are giving rise to various complaints, and the doings of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics are severely criticised.

IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS SECURED.

The War Department has to-day secured all the originals of the forged documents purporting to be part of the Conover testimony in the conspiracy case, with which it has been attempted to break down Judge Advocate Holt and Secretary Stanton. This is a very important capture.

THE PRESIDENT'S POSITION.

Mr. Lee Blond has unquestionably expressed the views of the Democratic party in saying to General Schenck "The President is not the man of our choice. We neither took him up nor did he take us up. We claim no benefits from him—certainly we received none from him in the recent election." A few dispensers of "bread and butter," hover around the White House, but the President is really destitute of any political supporters in Congress beyond the corporal's guard of policy men. It is understood that he takes matters philosophically, asserting that the people have been misled, and that in due time they will indorse his action on reconstruction.

MEXICO.

Protest Against American Intervention. Gen. Sedgwick's Arrest Ordered.

NEW ORLEANS, December 8.—Both the Ortega and Juarez parties in Mexico condemn General Sedgwick's occupation of Matamoras. Several officers belonging to the United States were insulted in Matamoras on the 2d, and one belonging to the 114th colored infantry, was beaten to death by some of Cortinas's men.

Fifteen men belonging to the raiders so much spoken of last month, were tried by the District Court at Brownsville, and sentenced to seven years' confinement in the penitentiary.

Menas and his army are expected to attack Matamoras about New Years Day.

The news from the Rio Grande is thought to indicate implacable hostility to American intervention in the affairs of Mexico, and that any effort of the kind would cause a more united opposition than is now made against French intervention or the Empire.

WASHINGTON, December 8.—It is hinted that the recent action of our Government relative to Mexico is regarded as nullifying the compact with France, and is so viewed by Napoleon.

GALVESTON 7.—The Rio Grande *Courier* of December 2d, says: At 12 o,clock last night, Canales surrendered Matamoras to Escobedo. He had previously received a communication that he might surrender himself forces and the city to the United States authorities. He preferred to surrender to Escobedo

WASHINGTON, December 8,—No official information has been received by the Government in reference to the occupation of Matamoras by Sedgwick. The last official information in reference to the affair is the letter of General Sheridan, announcing his intention to proceed to Brownsville to relieve Sedgwick from command, if he had exceeded authority in taking possession of Matamoras. Orders were issued from Headquarters here for the arrest of Sedgwick. All that has been done is approved. What has been done is reported to have been done by Sheridan, who at lates accounts was at Brownsville.

BY THE CABLE.

Trouble in English Cabinet--The return of Maximillian--Fenian agitation increasing.

TROUBLE IN THE CABINET.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

It is reiterated in various circles, that dissensions have occurred in the Derby Cabinet on the reform question.

EDINBURG, Saturday, December 8.—The *Scotsman* insists that trouble exists in the Derby Cabinet, and that Disraeli has threatened to resign the Chancellorship of the Exchequer unless the Government accept of a reform bill liberal in its character. It then adds that Earl Derby yielded to Disraeli's demand, and that a Ministerial crisis was thus avoided.

GLASGOW, December 8.—Evening—A London paper asserts that Disraeli having intimated that his resignation was contingent upon the present Cabinet accepting a liberal reform bill. Lord Derby has conceded to Disraeli's views, and a bill in accordance therewith will soon be placed before Parliament.

TROOPS SENT TO IRELAND.

LIVERPOOL, December 8.—Evening—Two cavalry regiments have been sent to Ireland to suppress insurrectionary movements there.

RETURN OF MAXIMILIAN.

PARIS, December 8.—*La France* says that the Emperor Maximillian has sent dispatches to the physicians who are attending his wife, to meet him at Gibralter within a short period.

FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.

PARIS, December 8.—It is understood the French Government has sent a reassuring, dispatch to the United States Government in regard to the Mexican question.

THE FENIAN AGITATION.

LONDON, Saturday, December 8.—The Fenian agitation in Ireland is increasing and another body of troops has been ordered to leave here immediately, including two regiments of cavalry.

New Plan of Reconstruction.

The special to the Baltimore *American* says: The Committee appointed to prepare a programme of action for the Republican caucus on Wednesday evening next, have their proposition all arranged. The bill they will offer for the approval of the caucus is very similar to the one offered in Congress by Hon. Thad. Stevens, last session. It contemplates an abolition of the present State governments in all the Southern States on the ground of their unconstitutionality, and provides for the appointment of Commissioners for each State, who shall have power to appoint all civil and military officers necessary to the preservation of peace and good order. The Commissioners are to call Conventions for the purpose of adopting Constitutions, with a view to admission into the Union. There is a difference of opinion as to the right of franchise. Some are in favor of only loyalists voting some in favor of Congress designating who shall and who shall not vote while others advocate allowing all those to vote who are now qualified under State laws. The Constitutions adopted by these Conventions are to be respected, but only those to be allowed to vote who are enfranchised by the Constitutions voted on as was the case in Maryland. If Constitutions be adopted by these voters, then the States to be readmitted. If rejected, the rejection to be followed by Territorial governments. The Commissioners are to be authorized to organize the militia, including the colored population, to aid in carrying out the provisions of the bill and if called into service are to be quartered on those rendering the call necessary.

Such are the leading points in the programme, which will be presented for the approval of the Radical caucus, and the Southern loyalists express strong hope of success. The names of the committee are Messrs. Stevens, Washburne, Schenck, Hart, Garfield, McRuer, Pike, Orth, and two others not known.

Removals and Appointments.

The following is the bill which Mr. Stevens intends to push to a vote in the House in the next ten days:

SECTION 1.—That in all instances of appointments to office by the president, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, the power of removal shall be exercised only in concurrence with the Senate.

SEC 2. In case of disability or misconduct in office occurring during the recess of the Senate where the interests of the public may make it necessary to displace the incumbent until the advice and consent of the Senate can be duly had and obtained thereon, it shall be lawful for the President to suspend the disabled or defaulting officer, and to designate some other person to perform the duties of the office until the Senate shall have an opportunity of acting thereon; and it shall be the duty of the President, within ten days after the next meeting of the Senate, to report to it the fact of such suspension, with the reasons therefor, and to nominate a person for the place; and in case of the refusal of the Senate to concur in such suspension, either by a direct vote thereon, or by not advising and consenting to the appointment of the person so nominated, the officer who has been thus suspended shall thereupon resume the exercise of the business functions, as though the same had not been interrupted.

SEC. 3. That every person who has been or shall hereafter be nominated to the Senate for office, and who shall fail to receive the advice and consent of the Senate thereto shall be incapable of holding any office under the United States for the term of three years after such rejection, unless two thirds of the Senate shall relieve him of such disability. The predecessor of any nominee rejected by the Senate shall still continue to hold his said office. Whenever any person, has assumed office, and is discharging its duties on the nomination of the President, before he has been confirmed by the Senate, on his rejection, all the subordinate or deputies who have been appointed by him, or on his recommendation, shall vacate their places and cease to act.

SEC. 3. That all nominations to office made by the President shall be communicated to the Senate within twenty days after they are made, after the next succeeding session of the Senate.

Mexican Affairs.

NEW YORK, November 30.—A Cable dispatch from the Minister of State, Mousteric, to Count Montholn stated that fourteen vessels would sail immediately from Brest to Vera Cruz, where French troops in Mexico were required to rendezvous for embarkation to France. Ten additional vessels will leave by the middle of December. By the fifteenth of January, Mexico will be clear of all the French troops.

The French Minister communicated this dispatch to President Johnson and Secretary Seward last evening. From one who has read it, I learn that the principal reason given by Napoleon for delay in withdrawing the French troops is that the latter are being hard pressed by Mexican forces, and thought it dangerous to attempt an evacuation until the military situation becomes easier, and also learned from the most authoritative source that General Sherman's mission to Mexico is wholly in character as advisory agent to Minister Campbell.]

Regarding military status of affairs, the withdrawal of French forces is regarded as almost wholly superseding Gen. Sherman's mission.

IT is stated that a despatch has been sent to admiral Goldsborough instructing him to bring Surratt to this country at once in one of the vessels of his fleet.

AGUA DE MAGNOLIA.

A toilet delight. Superior to any cologne, used to bathe the the face and person, to render the skin soft and fresh, to allay inflammation, to perfume clothing, for headache, &c. It is manufactured from the rich Southern Magnolia, and is obtaining a patronage quite unprecedented. It is a favorite with actresses and opera singers. It is sold by all dealers, at $1.00 in large bottles, and by DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York, Wholesale Agents.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggis

S. T.—1860—X.

Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try the celebrated PLANTATION BITTERS, which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities, and warranted to produce an *immediate* beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supersede all other tonics where a healthy, gentle stimulent is required.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, wintergreen, sassafras, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix rum. For particulars, see circulars and testimonials around each bottle.

Beware of impostors. Examine every bottle See that it has our private U. S. stamp unmutilated over the cork, with plantation scene, and our signature on a fine steel plate side label. See that our bottle is not refilled with spurious and deleterious stuff. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon or bulk, is an impostor. Any person imitating this bottle, or selling any other material therein, whether called Plantation Bitters or not, is a criminal under the U. S. Law, and will be so prosecuted by us. The demand for Drake's Plantation Bitters, from ladies, clergymen, merchants, &c., is incredible. The simple trial of a bottle is the evidence we present of their worth and superiority. They are sold by all respectable druggists, grocers, physicians, hotels, saloons, steamboats and country stores.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists

Have you a hurt child or a lame horse? Use the Mexican Mustang Liniment.

For cuts, sprains, burns, swellings, and caked breasts, the Mexican Mustang Liniment is a sure cure.

For rheumatism, neuralgia, stiff joints, stings and bites, there is nothing like the Mexican Mustang Liniment.

For spavined horses, the poll-evil, ringbone and sweeny, the Mexican Liniment never fails.

For wind-galls, scratches, big-head and splint, the Mexican Mustang Liniment is worth its weight in gold.

Cuts, bruises, sprains and swellings, are so common and certain to occur in every family, that a bottle of this Liniment is the best investment that can be made.

It is more certain than the doctor—it saves time in sending for the doctor—it is cheaper than the doctor, and should never be dispensed with.

"In lifting the kettle from the fire, it tipped over and scalded my hands terribly. * * * The Mustang Liniment extracted the pain, caused the sore to heal rapidly, and left very little scar. CHAS. FOSTER, 420 Broad st., Phil.

Mr. S. Liteh, of Hyde Park, Vt. writes: "My horse was considered worthless, (spavin,) but since the use of the Mustang Liniment, I have sold him for $150. Your Liniment is doing wonders up here."

All genuine is wrapped in steel plate engravings, signed G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and also has the private U. S. stamp of DEMAS BARNES & Co. over the top.

Look *closely, and be not deceived by Counterfeits.*

Sold by all Druggists, at 25, 50 cts., and $1.00.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing.
It eradicates scurf and dandruff.
It keeps the head cool and clean.
It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy.
It prevents hair turning gray and falling off.
It restores hair upon prematurely bald heads.
This is just what Lyon's Kathairon will do. It is pretty—it is cheap—durable. It is literally sold by the car-load, and yet its almost incredible demand is daily increasing, until there is hardly a country store that does not keep it, or a family that does not use it.

E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N.Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Who would not be beautiful? Who would not add to their beauty! What gives that marble purity and *distingue* appearance we observe upon the stage and in the city belle! It is no longer a secret. They use Hagan's Magnolia Balm. Its continued use removes tan, freckles, pimples, and roughness, from the face and hands, and leaves the complexion smooth, transparent, blooming and ravishing. Unlike many cosmetics, it contains no material injurious to the skin. Any Druggist will order it for you, if not on hand, at 50 cents per bottle.

W. E. HAGAN, Troy, N. Y., Chemist.

DEMAS BARNES & CO.
Wholesale Agents, N. Y.

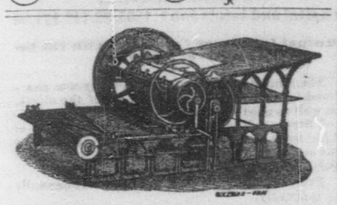
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists

Heimstreet's inimitable Hair Coloring is not a dye. All instantaneous dies are composed of *lunar caustic*, and more or less destroy the vitality and beauty of the hair. This is the original Hair Coloring, and has been growing in favor over twenty years. It restores gray hair to its original color by gradual absorption, in a most remarkable manner. It is also a beautiful hair dressing. Sold in two sizes—50 cents and $1—by all dealers. C. HEIMSTREET, Chemist.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER—for Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, Flatulency, &c., where a warming stimulent is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity make it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere, at 50 cts. per bottle. Ask for

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, DEC. 14, 1866

IMPORTUNATE—The cry of the printer's devil for more copy.

DULL—Business of all kinds, especially that of taking in money at this office.

A DOLEFUL TUNE—The one the wind whistles through the crevices of our office.

ON THE DECLINE—The price of produce of all kinds; especially flour and meat.

FEW AND FAR BETWEEN—The visits of those who call to pay the printer.

SLIM—The editor's prospect of a Christmas Turkey; reason, no money to buy, nor friend *to give him one.*

GOING UP RAPIDLY—Pork and beef; not in price, but to the shambles, during the past few days of cold weather.

WINTRY—The weather for several days past. On Wednesday morning, for the first time this season, the ground was white with snow. The mercury stood 12 degrees below freezing, and there was a prospect of ice quite cheering to those anticipating the addition of fine skating to their other holiday pleasures.

☞ We would call attention to the advertisement of the Lebanon Valley College in our columns this week. The Principal, Rev. T. R. Vickroy, a former resident of this place, is well and favorably known to many of our people as a christian gentleman and scholar under whose supervision the moral and intellectual culture of all children entrusted to his charge, will be conscientiously cared for.

MARRIED.—At the residence of the bride's father, George Shirer, in Juniata township, Bedford county, by David Miller Esq., Corporal Marcas May, late of Company F, 138th Regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers and Mary Shirer, grand daughter of Catharine Troutman, widow of Benjamin Troutman, late of Somerset county, who is the mother, grand-mother and great-grand-mother of 150 children and is not yet 70 years of age. We are happy to say that the whole relationship, with a single exception, vote the Republican ticket.

A COLLISION.—A coal train from the Broad Top road collided with a through freight train going west on Friday evening last, at the end of Broad Top road. It seems the through freight had passed the point at which the Broad Top road joins the Penusylvania road; the coal train being in sight at the same time, for some reason to us unknown, the through freight backed beyond the outlet of Broad Top and so suddenly that the coal train could not be stopped in time. The result was the "caboos" and a freight car were thrown from the track. Fortunately no one was hurt.—*Huntingdon Monitor.*

COUNTY PAPERS.—Postmasters should bear in mind, for their advantage as well as that of the local press, that for every county paper delivered by them to subscribers they are entitled to retain of the post office funds ten and one-half cents per year. It is for their interest, as well as for that of the publishers, that the county papers be preferred, since there is no trouble in making collections or keeping accounts thereof, as on papers printed out of the county, the commission on which will not average more than from six to eight cents a year.—*Exchange.*

NOW IS THE TIME.—Hay is scarce, and will bring a good price before "next grass." Save that fodder! Do you know it will make cows give more and richer milk than hay? Do you know it will keep horses in a better and healthier condition? Don't try to get rid of it by wasting it—cut it up!—crush it—those big stalks are full of substance. (If you have not already got one,) spare no time in getting a good Crasher and Cutter. Your Grain Drill has paid you. Get for yourself a good Fodder Cutter and Crusher, and our word for it, you will *not* regret the purchase.

Hartley & Metzger have sold a great many *good* Cutters and have a few still on hand, at a reduced price.

ON Wednesday night, the 28th ult., about ten o'clock, a row took place among the boys employed at the rolling mill of B. M. Johnston, in this place. The watchman had put John Jones, aged 12 years, to watch the other boys. Milton Stevens, aged 16 years, son of Mr. Benjamin Stevens, took a piece of brass casting and concealed it. Jones reported the fact to the watchman, who made Stevens show him where he had concealed it. Stevens then attacked Jones, and said he would whip him for telling on him. Jones told him he could whip him, but if he undertook it, he would hit him. As Stevens approached him, Jones threw a small piece of iron at him, which struck him in the temple, causing his death in a few minutes.—*Hollidaysburg Whig.*

MESSRS. EDITORS:—An old deer, known by the sobriquet of "Old Andy," who has baffled, for years, all efforts of hunters to capture him, was recently "brought to" by Mr. John Daly, of Alleghany. The following tribute to his memory may not be amiss:

IN MEMORIAM.

The pride of the forest, "Old Andy," is dead,
He suddenly halted from a ball through the head,
And a knife in his throat—for such is the luck,
Of many a stately and gallant "Old Buck."

Farewell! noble animal, you've made your last run,
O er earth's rugged pathway your journey is done;
No more will the hunter with rifle and knife,
In blood-thirsty zeal seek for "Old Andy's" life.

No more will the forest resound with your feet;
No more from the hounds will you swiftly retreat;
No more will be heard your lightning-like rush
Through entangling meshes of under-growth brush.

Your antlers, so noble, are bartered for pelf,
And your hide; turned to "buckskin," will be soon on the shelf,
In a barrel your lithe body is packed down for food,
For every one knows that *"jerked venison"* is good.

Requiescat in pace!—in the spirit-land of the deer,
On its tablets immortal may "Old Andy" appear,
While your earthly comrades as they toss their heads gaily,
Had better steer clear of the "range" of John Daly.

ESURIOR.

EMBEZZLEMENT.—We are informed that a rather heavy embezzlement occurred at Bloody Run, Bedford county, Tuesday last. It seems that Dr. McNeil gave his teamster a check for $800 and sent him to a neighboring bank with it for collection. The teamster did as his master told him but failed to return with the money and made good his escape, passing through this place in his flight. Our information is very meagre, and we give the news as we heard it without vouching for its correctness.—*Huntingdon Monitor.*

At the latest accounts Dr. McNeil had not succeeded in capturing the scamp. On his way to Huntingdon, he gathered up a young woman at Bloody Run, took her to the former place, dressed her out in fine style, sent her back, bought himself a new out-fit, and then took to the woods. He was too sharp to take the cars. We hope the Doctor will succeed in finding out his whereabouts and have him arrested.

OUR ROAD SYSTEM.—A cotemporary contains the following "chapter on roads" which we transfer to our columns as equally appropriate to our county:

We never go abroad without being annoyed with the conditions of public roads. They are bad, positively and superlatively bad. Everybody knows it and complains of it and yet they remain the same from year to year, or if anything are getting worse continually. Why is this and where lies the remedy? We say they are bad first because we have a stony country and without much labor (which is never devoted to them) the roads will be rough. Secondly, because we have a clayey soil and the roads in consequence liable to be muddy in wet weather and full of clods and rough in cold weather But the main reason why our roads are so intolerably bad is because they are neglected, mismanaged, not worked as they should be. Nature has interposed no insurmountable obstacles to good roads in our county, although we have hills, rocks and mud, we can have good roads, if properly managed. The people pay considerable road tax but it is all lost money the way it is expended. The supervisors with their hands just run over the roads once a year, pitch out a few stones, open a few break and side drains and that very superficially, and how can we have good roads under such a system. The only wonder is that they are not worse. The question is how can they be improved? If we can prevent the roads from getting muddy that is muddy knee deep, we shall have good roads, and the only way to do that is by macadamizing. In traveling over muddy roads one can see the adjoining fields dotted with large stone piles. Why are these not broken in the road? We think a road law should be passed that every freeholder should make and keep the roads in good repair over his own lands. This would be an inducement for farmers to haul the stone from their lands, where they are an injury, into the roads where they are a benefit. But under any system of working the roads, the only way to get rid of muddy roads is to break stone into them and cover them with gravel and make good side drains, so that the roads are considerably higher in the middle than at the sides. Where the roads are rocky the same process will improve them. Better, far better, make one mile of macadamized road every year than skip over fifty miles. The hills would be comparatively no great objection, if the roads were only dry and smooth. The materials are convenient to improve the roads and if the people do not attend to it they are blind to their own interest and comfort.

DICKEN'S CHRISTMAS STORY IN EVERY SATURDAY.—"Mugby Junction," Dicken's Christmas Story for 1866, is published complete in the 50th number of *Every Saturday.* As Mr. Dicken's contribution to the story this year occupies a larger portion of the volume than usual, it is safe to predict that "Mugby Junction" will prove even more popular than any of its predecessors. The first four tales in the collection are from the pen of the inimitable "Boz." These episodes are written in the author's happiest vein. Many of the characters introduced to the reader will at once take their places in literature beside such immortal creations as "Mr. Pickwick," "Little Nell," "the Marchioness," and "Oliver Twist." The sketch entitled "Barbox Brothers," is one of those delicious lessons which Dickens teaches so admirably. No one can read it without strengthening his belief in human goodness. "Young Jackson," "Phœbe," and "Lamp," with his periodical "rounders," become our personal friends immediately. "Little Polly," the lost child, whose name is not Trivits, is a conception as charming as anything in that marvellous series of novels which we are never weary of perusing. The whimsical description of the Refreshment Room, with the stale pastry, and poor Mr. Swift, will make "Mugby Junction" a favorite stopping place this year for many a delighted reader. This Story appears in *Every Saturday* seven days previous to its appearance in England. The Publishers evidently intend, by such enterprise, to give the readers of *Every Saturday* more promptly than they can obtain from any other source the best and most attractive of the good things in European Periodicals.

Rejection of the Constitutional Amendment.

TALLAHASSEE, FA., Dec. 6.

The House of Representatives of this State have taken up the report of the committee to whom the constitutional amendment was referred, and by unanimous vote agreed to that report. The report, it will be remembered, recommended the rejection of the amendment.

The Cotton Crop.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 6.

The accounts from the cotton crop from this State are less favorable, although some of the planters are widely at variance in their statements. The majority, however, express great disappointment at the result of the yield, which turned out far less than they anticipated before the picking.

The Ohio Press and the Associated Press.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 6.

A majority of the newspapers in the State of Ohio, outside of the cities of Cincinnati and Cleveland, and some papers of the other Western States, in convention to day, resolved to adhere to the New York associated press and take dispatches from them.

The Constitutional Amendment.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 6.

The papers of this State generally oppose the position taken by Judge Busteed in favor of the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment, and charge him with having abandoned the true interests of the people whom he professes to represent.

INDIAN WARFARE.—Lieutenant Winters with a detachment of troops from Tucson and Fort McDowell, in the early part of last month, destroyed an Apache ranchero, killing fifteen Indians and capturing several squaws and children.

IMPORTANT FROM ALABAMA.

The Governor, Disposed to "Accept the Situation," Favors the Ratification of the Constitutional Amendment.

MOBILE, Dec. 6.

A special dispatch to the *Advertiser and Register*, from Mongomery, dated to day, says the Governor sent a message to both Houses of the Legislature to day, stating that events of most vital character are now transpiring with reference to our relations in the Union; and he expresses the apprehension the stability of our affairs may be suddenly broke up.

The Radicals are determined, at all hazard, to enforce their terms of restoration, and threaten to reverse our progress towards tranquility. The cardinal principle of restoration seems to be favorable action on the Constitutional amendment. He thinks its ratification necessary, and suggests that our full restoration may follow. The Senate referred the message to the Committee of Federal Relations, but the House adjourned pending its consideration. The contents of the message caused excitement, as the majority of both Houses is opposed to the ratification.

Judge Busteed has decided that payments of debts in Confederate money are void.

MARRIED

At the Methodist Parsonage, near Bedford, on the 6th inst., by Rev. J. W. Leckie, Mr. JOHN GEPHART, to Miss MAGGIE DIEHL, both of Colerain tp., Bedford Co., Pa.

DIED

In Paint tp., Somerset county, Pa., Nov. 15th, 1866, CHARLOTTE, wife of Daniel Border, formerly of Schellsburg, Pa. Aged 57 years, 1 month and 18 days.

On the 28th ult., in Cumbearland Valley tp., HANNAH D. HEMMING, daughter of Richard and Sophia Hemming; aged 4 years, 10 months, and 21 days.

While weeping parents mourn, the child is sleeping gently.

"Her's was the morning hour,
And she hath passed in beauty from the day,
A bud, not yet a flower,
Torn in its sweetness from the parent spray;
The death-wind swept her to her soft repose,
As frost, in spring time blights the early rose."

Consumption Curable by Dr. Schenck's Medicines.

To cure consumption, the system must be prepared so that the lungs will heal. To accomplish this, the stomach and liver must first be cleansed and an appetite created for good wholesome food, which by these medicines will be digested properly, and good healthy blood made; thus building up the constitution. Schenck's Mandrake Bill's cleanse the stomach of all billious or mucous accumulations; and by using the Sea Weed Tonic in connection, the appetite is restored.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is nutritious as well as medicinal, and by using the three remedies all impurities are expelled from the system, and good wholesome blood made, which will repel all disease. If patients will take these medicines according to directions, Consumption very frequently in its last stage yields readily to their action. Take the pills frequently, to cleanse the liver and stomach. It does not follow that because the bowels are not costive they are not required, for sometimes in diarrhœa they are necessary. The stomach must be kept healthy, and an appetite created to allow the Pulmonic Syrup to act on the respiratory organs properly and allay any irritation. Then all that is required to perform a permanent cure is, to prevent taking cold. Exercise about the rooms as much as possible, eat all the richest food—fat meat, game, and, in fact, anything the appetite craves; but be particular and masticate well.

[2mo w. ea. no. 1:y.]

A Cough, A Cold or A Sore Throat,

REQUIRE IMMEDIATE ATTENTION, AND SHOULD BE CHECKED.

IF ALLOWED TO CONTINUE,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Disease or Consumption,

IS OFTEN THE RESULT.

BROWN'S
BRONCHIAL TROCHES

HAVING A DIRECT INFLUENCE TO THE PARTS, GIVE IMMEDIATE RELIEF,

For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases,

TROCHES ARE USED WITH ALWAYS GOOD SUCCESS.

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS will find *Troches* useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The *Troches* are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years, each year finds them in new localities in various parts of the world and the *Troches* are universally pronounced better than other articles.

Obtain only "Brown's Bronchial Troches," and do not take any of the *Worthless Imitations* that may be offered. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Nov. 30, 1866:6m

Cheering Facts for the Billious.

Every day demonstrates more clearly that Liver Complaint, in all its distressing forms, can be controlled and cured without difficulty or inconvenience. It is an obstinate disease, but its obstinacy is not proof against the pertinacious, remedial and restorative operation of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. That genial corrective compels the organ to do its duty. It must secrete regularly and healthfully under the influence of the Bitters. Their action brings it back from a state of rebellion into perfect harmony with the laws of health. If there is costiveness, it disappears, if there is side ache or back-ache it ceases; if the skin and the whites of the eyes are tinged with superfluous bile, they recover their natural hue; if the appetite is gone, it returns; if the digestion is impaired, it is restored; in brief, whatever the symptoms of the complaints may be, and whatever the phase it has assumed, a cure is certain. Such are the uniform effects of this preparation where bilious disease has been already developed; but in cases where there is merely a constitutional tendency to liver complaint, it may be prevented throughout life by the regular use, in small quantities, of this palatable antidote. These are proven facts, and should be seriously pondered, or, rather, they should be promptly acted upon, by persons of bilious habit.

LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE.

FOR BOTH SEXES.

This institution is located at ANNVILLE, Lebanon Co., Pa., a beautiful rural village, on the Lebanon Valley Rail Road, 21 miles east of Harrisburg.

The school is one of high grade, and affords instruction in

Common and Higher English,
Pure and Mixed Mathematics,
The Natural and Mental Sciences,
Philosophy and Polite Literature,
The Greek, Latin, German and French Languages,
Vocal and Instrumental Music,
Penmanship, Drawing and Painting,
&c. &c. &c.

The rooms are entirely furnished and the building is heated by furnaces. The teachers are all skillful and accomplished.

NEXT SESSION COMMENCES JAN. 7, 1867.

CHARGES MODERATE AND NO EXTRAS.

For catalogue and further particulars, address
Rev. T. R. VICKROV, A. M., Prin.,
Annville, Lebanon co., Pa.

Dec. 14:4t

LIME.

PRICES:

1000 bushels or over ..... 12 cts.
500 " " ..... 15 cts.
250 " " ..... 20 cts.
Less quantities ..... 25 cts.

Deduction of 10 per cent. for slacked Lime, and 5 per cent for Cash sales.

O. E. SHANNON,
Dec. 14:1m Bedford, Pa.

FOR MARKING LINEN, &C.,
The Improved Indelible Pencil,
PATENTED 1859, 1866.

Greatly superior to Indelible Inks.
One Pencil will mark over 1,500 articles.
"Desirable, convenient, and useful."—*Springfield (Mass.) Republican.*
For sale by Booksellers, Stationers, Druggists, &c. Manufactured and sold at Wholesale, by
THE INDELIBLE PENCIL CO.,
Northampton, Mass.
Every Pencil Warranted. Price, 50 cents.
Dec. 14.4t

PROSPECTUS FOR 1867.

THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

By common consent the *Commercial* ranks first among the papers published in Western Pennsylvania. Although but recently established its circulation and influence are already widely extended. As a journal of enterprise in gathering the latest intelligence, and giving in each issue a large amount and great variety of reading matter, it does not suffer in comparison with the best. It is thoroughly identified with the city in which it is published, and an extended circle around and beyond the limits of our own State, where the number of its readers and its influence are constantly increasing. An unflinching advocate of sound Uniod prin ciples, it at the same time pays special attention not only to all matters of General Interest, but to topics of moment to the Capitalist, the Laborer, the Agriculturist, the Mechanic, and the Family Circle. Its ample columns embrace a carefully prepared Literary and Valuable Scientific Miscellany, Agricultural and Horticultural Information from the best sources. In giving the Earliest and Fullest News from all quarters, neither expense nor labor is spared; and it has complete arrangements for extended and valuable Commercial Reports, Giving the Stock, Financial, Dry Goods, Grocery, Cattle and General Market Reports of Pittsburgh, and the latest reports by Telegraph of the Markets of the leading cities of world; and in every department it aims to keep pace with the foremost in the progress of improvement so conspicuous in journalism at the present time. Firmly established, it is confident in its position, and will enter upon the new year with new plans, well matured, looking to increased strength and usefulness.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Daily Paper, per year $10 00
Daily Paper, per week by Agents 25

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

This is one of the best and cheapest papers published in the country, each issue being equal to a good sized volume. Carefully made up and specially adapted to the wants of the weekly reader, its influence will always be healthy and improving. One feature of it is an Original Sermon every week, prepared specially for its columns. The fifty-two Discourses given in the course of the year, will be worth many times the subscription price. In its columns it gives, also, a Weekly Review of the Pittsburgh and other leading Markets of the country, including a carefully prepared Report of the Pittsburgh Market, a sure and a safe guide to producers.

TERMS:

Weekly Paper, single copies $2 00
In clubs of 20 ..... 1 50
(One copy gratis to getter up of the club.)

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

Address THE COMMERCIAL,
Dec. 14:3t Pittsburgh.

☞ Wedding Cards, Business Cards, Bill Heads, Circulars, and all kinds of Mercantile Blanks, neatly and expeditiously executed at the INQUIRER Job Office.

PLASTERING.

Proposals are invited by the undersigned, between now and the 1st of January, 1867, for the plastering of the "Avandale House," near Bedford Springs. There will be between 4000 and 5000 square yards to be plastered.

Dec. 7th:3t LEVI SMITH.

LAST NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the undersigned, either by note or book account, will be given till the 1st day of January, 1867, to pay up.

The notes and accounts of those who neglect, *without regard to person*, will then be placed in an officer's hands for collection. Therefore, if by negligence you pay costs do not blame

Dec. 5, 1866:4t WM. HARTLEY.

MARK!!

All persons indebted to HARTLEY & METZGER will please settle their accounts on or before January 1st, 1867. Interest will positively be charged from that date on all unsettled balances. *Our Terms are Cash.*

HARTLEY & METZGER.

Dec. 5, 1866:4t

Margaret Brubaker by her next friend vs. George W. Brubaker. } No. 74 Nov. Term, 1866, alias Subpœna on Libel for divorce. Nov. 19, 1866, on motion of John Cessna, Esq., M. A. Points, Esq., appointed Commissioner to take testimony. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will meet all parties interested, at his office in Bedford, on Saturday, 29th of Dec. inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., to take testimony.

M. A. POINTS,
Dec. 7, 1866:4t. Commissioner.

ALL INTERESTED

Will please remember our Books will be ready for settlement

JANUARY 1, 1867.

Those interested are respectfully notified, they *must settle their accounts.* Thanking all who have heretofore complied with our terms. We also, inform all, who neglect to do so, they will find their claims in the hands of an officer for collection, sixty days after date named above.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.
Dec. 1, 1866.:3m.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

The Scientific American to be Greatly Enlarged.

This widely circulated and Popular Journal of the Industrial Arts and Sciences enters its twenty-second year on the 1st of January next, and the publishers propose to signalize the occasion by Enlarging it to the size of the most costly Scientific Journals of Great Britain, without, increasing the subscription price.

It is almost superfluous to speak of the great value of this Popular and Useful Journal to all classes, and especially to Mechanics, Manufacturers, Inventors, Engineers, Chemists, Agriculturists, and all who love to read of the wondrous progress which now marks every department of Mechanical Engineering and the Industrial Arts and Sciences generally.

The Editorial department is very ably conducted, and many of the best Scientific writers in this country and Europe are contributors to its pages. Many of the articles have the charm of romance about them, and inspire the mind with noble ideas.

The *Scientific American* has the largest circulation of any similar journal in existence, but it ought to have a million of readers in this growing country.

The engravings of New Inventions, Tools, Implements for the Farm, Workshop and Household are very numerous, and are splendidly executed by the best artists in the world. This feature of the paper is very striking, and has won the praise of the united press of the country and Europe.

Another feature of the *Scientific American* is the Official publication of every Patent granted by the Government Patent Office. Each number contains the weekly issue of Patent Claims, with copious notices of new inventions, together with Reviews of Foreign Inventions and Discoveries in every department of Science.

Whoever reads the *Scientific American* is instructed and entertained, without being bothered with hard words and dry details.

The American and European Patent Offices, in connection with the Scientific American, form an immense Museum of Mechanical Novelties which furnish constant employment to a large corps of Scientific Examiners who prepare drawings and specifications for Patents.

This firm is no doubt the most extensive in the world.

Now is the time to send in subscriptions to the *Scientific American*, so as to begin with the new volume.

The numbers for a year make up a splendidly illustrated volume of 832 pages. Terms. $3 per annum; $1 50 for six months; $1 for four months; Clubs of ten and upwards, $2 50 each, Canadian subscribers, $3 25 per annum, always in advance. Specimen numbers sent free; also, a pamphlet of advice to inventors. Address

MUNN & CO.,
No. 37 Park Row, New York City.
Dec. 7:3t

☞ Wedding Cards, Business Cards, Bill Heads, Circulars, and all kind of Mercantile Blanks, neatly and expeditiously executed at the INQUIRER Job Office.

NOTICE.—My wife, Susan Shroyer, having left my bed and board without provocation, this is to caution persons from trusting her on my account, and I will enforce the law on any person who harbors her.

A *fine* of $500 will be the reward paid to any Rail Roader who brings her back.

Nov. 30:2t A. G. SHROYER.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against buying or in any way bartering for a Promissory Note given by me to Mary E. Brumbaugh, under date of November 20, 1866, due three months after date, as said note has been fully paid by me.

G R. BARNDOLLAR.
Woodberry, Nov. 30, 1866.:3t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Nancy Longenecker, dec'd.

The Register of Bedford county having granted letters of administration upon the estate of Nancy Longenecker, late of South Woodberry township, dec'd, to the subscriber, residing at New Enterprise, in said township, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement. DAVID F. BUCK,

Nov. 30:6t. Administrator.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Defibaugh & Fisher is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said firm will settle by cash or note on or before the first day of January, 1867, otherwise all accounts unsettled will be left in the hands of an officer for collection.

DEFIBAUGH & FISHER.
Bedford, Nov. 27, 1866.

N. B. Mr. DEFIBAUGH will continue the business at the old stand. I desire my friends to extend the same patronage to him that they have extended to us. He expects to have a New Stock of Goods in two or three weeks.

ELIAS FISHER.
Bedford, Nov. 27, 1866.:3t.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

JOHN ALSIP, Auctioneer.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises, in Hopewell township, Bedford county, on THURSDAY, December 28th, A. D. 1866, at ten o'clock A. M., all that tract of land, late the property of John W. Beeler, dec'd., containing 279¼ acres, adjoining lands of William Piper, John Burger, David Piper, James Piper and others, one hundred and fifty acres cleared and under fence, and having thereon erected a substantial two story Frame House, frame Bank Barn, Tenant House, and other buildings.

There is some good meadow land, and facilities for making more; also a large orchard of choice fruit. This tract of land lies within half a mile of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Rail Road, contains valuable Iron Ore, and offers superior inducements to purchasers.

Terms CASH at confirmation of sale.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Administrator of John W. Beeler, deceased.
Nov. 30.:ts

AGENTS WANTED *for the Most Popular and best selling Subscription Books published.*

We are the most extensive publishers in the United States, (having six houses,) and therefore can afford to sell books cheaper and pay agents a more liberal commission than any other company.

Our books do not pass through hands of General Agents, (as nearly all other subscription works do,) therefore we are enabled to give our canvassers the extra per cent. which is usually allowed to General Agents. Experienced canvassers will see the advantages of dealing directly with the publishers.

Our series embraces the most popular works on all subjects of importance, and is selling rapidly North and South.

Old agents, and all others, who want the best paying agencies, will please send for circulars and see our terms, and compare them and the character of our works with those of other publishers. Address,

NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.,
Philadelphia, Pa., Boston, Mass., Cincinnati, O., Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Mo., or Richmond, Va

M. C. FETTERLY,

Has just received a splendid lot of

FANCY DRY GOODS,

consisting in part of Fancy Dress Goods, Silks, Brocade Merinoes, Alpacas, Delaines, Flannels, Muslins, Prints, Cloaking Cloth,

CLOAKS and FURS,

Shawls, Skeletons, Balmorals, Hosiery, Gloves, Dress Trimmings, Fancy Buttons, Velvets, Ladies' Dress Capes, &c. A handsome assortment of Embroidery, Mourning and Lace Goods, Ladies' and Children's Shoes, with a great variety of notions, and a handsome assortment of toys. Her stock consists of every article kept in a first class Fancy Store. Thankful for past favors she respectfully asks a continuance of the public patronage.

Nov. 9-3m.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of MOSES DICKEN late of Cumberland Valley township, dec'd.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary have been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, on said estate All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them forthwith for settlement.

JOHN DICKEN,
Nov. 23. Executor.

HARTLEY & METZGER keep constantly on hand a large stock of general HARDWARE. They have just received 50 DOZEN BEST AND CHEAPEST FRUIT JARS ever offered to the public. They keep all kinds of Farm Machinery, including Mowers and Reapers, Cider Mills, Fodder Cutters and Willoughby's Gum Spring and Roller Grain Drills—the best in the world.

Bedford, July 13.

J. M. LEHMAN,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND SCRIVENER,
COAL DALE.

Will promptly attend to all collections intrusted to him. He will also execute all instruments of writing with neatness and dispatch.

Coal Dale, Sept. 14, 1866 :6m.

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!—800 yds best yard wide all wool filling and pure al wool CARPETS, handsome new patterns, from (5 cts. up—A GREAT BARGAIN—just received

May 11:3m G. R. & W. OSTER.

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE CHEAP at the INQUIRER OFFICE
Nov 2, 1866

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE CHEAP at the INQUIRER OFFCE.
Nov. 2, 1866.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF JUDGMENT and Promissory Notes, either with or without waiver of exemption, for sale at this office nov 2-66

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF JUDGMENT and Promissory Notes, either with or without waiver of exemption, for sale at this office nov 2-66

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT combining durability with elegance of shape New Spring Styles just received.

May11:3m G. R. & W. OSTER,

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE CHEAP at the INQUIRER OFFICE.
Nov. 2, 1866

COUNTRY MERCHANTS supplied with all kinds of Tinware on the shortest possible notice, at B Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S.

COOK AND PARLOR STOVES, at
B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S.

A SPLENDID ARTICLE of Blank Deeds, on the best parchment paper, for sale at the Inquirer office.
Nov 2, 1866

A SPLENDID ARTICLE of Blank Deeds, on the best parchment paper, for sale at the Inquirer office.
Nov 2, 1866

B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
STOVES, TINWARE &c.,
No. 1 "Stone Row," Bedford, Pa.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF JUDGMENT and Promissory Notes, either with or without waiver of exemption, for sale at this office nov 2-66

☞ Wedding Cards, Business Cards, Bill Heads, Circulars, and all kinds of Mercantile Blanks, neatly and expeditiously executed at the INQUIRER Job Office.

MRS. E. V. MOWRY

Has just returned from the East with a fine assortment of

FANCY AND MILLENERY GOODS,

and has now opened, a variety of handsome Winter Bonnets, Hats, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, &c., of the very latest style Also, a variety of

FANCY DRESS GOODS

French Merino, Plaids, Wool Delaines, Alpacas, Muslin Delaines, Ginghams, Calico, Muslin, Flannels, Opera and Plaid Flannels, Cloths for Coats and Sacks,

Ladies' & Children's Furs,

Coats, Cloaks, Shawls, Breakfast Shawls, Sontags, Woolen Hoods, Balmoral Skirts, Hoop Skirts, Corsets, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Kidd Gloves, Ladies' Buckskin Gauntletts, Cloth and Fleece-Lined Gloves

For Ladies and Children, Black Lace Veils, Beradge and Grenadine for Veils, Pocket-Handkerchiefs, Neck-ties, Combs, Brushes, Soaps, Perfumery, Eureka Hair Restorative, also, Mrs. Hill's Restorative,

DRESS TRIMMINGS,

Wigans, Buttons, all kinds of Toys; also, the very best made, and finest Ladies' and Children's Shoes that can be bought in Philadelphia. She is determined to sell her goods and do her work as

Cheap as the Cheapest.

She hopes her friends and patrons will call and examine her goods, as she feels satisfied that they will recommend themselves, in quality and price to refined taste and good judgment.

Nov 2--3ms

MRS. V. B. TATE & R. A. REA.

Mrs. Tate has returned from the City with a splendid selection of

BONNETS, HATS,
FEATHERS, FLOWERS,
VELVETS, SILKS,
RIBBONS,
and every thing belonging to a

Millinery Establishment.

We desire to call your attention to our

FALL STOCK

OF

Ladies' Dress and Cloak Trimmings

of my own selection, such as Ornaments, Buttons, Quipure and Cleeny Laces, Coras, Tassels, Fringes, Velvets, Ribbons, Belting and Trimmings generally. Mrs. Tate & Miss Rea flatter themselves that their late novelties will not be surpassed by any, having given their personal attention to all the branches of their department. The acknowledged superiority as regards their reliability and the patronage, extended to them renders comment unnecessary.

Mrs. Tate procured while in Philadelphia a FIRST CLASS DRESS MAKER who is now ready to make Dresses, Cloaks, and Children's wear. Ladies may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible price. Cutting and basting done promptly.

Girls wanting to learn Mantua-Making must apply immediately; a fine opportunity is given them.

Oct. 19.

NEW PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY!

T. R. GETTYS'
NEW PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,
BEDFORD, PA.

The undersigned has fitted up a new Photograph Gallery THREE DOORS WEST OF DR. HARRY'S DRUG STORE, where he is prepared to make

PICTURES of ANY SIZE

AND STYLE DESIRED, from the smallest Breast Pin size to Life Size. He also keeps a large assortment of FANCY CASES, POCKET ALBUMS, ALBUMS FOR THE CENTRE TABLE,

Gilt & Rosewood Frames,

GILT MOULDING AND ROSEWOOD MOULDING for frames, CORD AND TASSALS for hanging frames. He will also copy pictures from AMBROTYPES,

PHOTOGRAPHS, ENGRAVINGS, &C.

and enlarge them to any size desired. Having all the late improvements in the art, and being engaged in the business longer than any other man in the county, he can assure his customers that he will make better work than can be had at any other establishment. He was the FIRST to introduce the Ambrotype, FIRST to introduce the Melainotype and Ferrotype, FIRST to introduce the Photograph, and he is the only one who can make

THE BEAUTIFUL ALBYTYPE,

or PORCELAIN PICTURES, of recent discovery. TERMS:

Twenty-five per cent. Less

than any other place in the county.

Nov. 9-3ms. T. R. GETTYS.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned, administrators of the estate of Martin Hoover, late of Liberty township, dec'd., will offer at public sale, upon the premises, on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29th, 1866,

the following described real estate, viz:

No. 1. A messuage, being the mansion house and tract of land situate in the township of Liberty, in the county of Bedford, containing one hundred and eighty four acres, more or less, well improved and well watured, adjoining lands of Samuel Harvey, Geo. F. Steel and others.

No. 2. One tract of wood land, situate in said township, containing six hundred ac-es, more or less, adjoining lands of decedent and others.

No. 3. One tract of land situate in said township, containing four hundred and thirty two acres and thirty perches, more or less, adjoining lands of James Patten and others. Upon these last two tracts there is an almost unlimited quantity of excellent timber.

TERMS: Cash at the confirmation of the sale. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, a. m., of said day.

GEORGE HOOVER,
JOHN H. DILLING,
Nov. 23-4ts. Adms. of Martin Hoover, dec'd.

TRIUMPH IN DENTISTRY.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN,

By the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, and is attended with no danger whatever.

TEMPORARY SETS

inserted if called for. Special attention will be made to diseased gums and a cure warranted or no charge made.

TEETH FILLED

to last for life, and all work in the dental line done to the entire satisfaction of all or the money refunded. Prices shall correspond with the times.

I have located permanently in Bedford, and shall visit Schellsburgh the 1st Monday of each month, remaining one week; Bloody Run the 3d Monday, remaining one week; the balance of my time I can be found at my office 3 doors South of the Court House, Bedford, Pa.

WM. W. VAN ORMER,
Nov. 23, 1866. Dentist.

A SPLENDID LITTLE

FARM FOR SALE.

The subscribers offer the farm upon which John Cook resides, in West Providence township, containing 122 acres, of which 70 acres are cleared and under fence, and in a high state of cultivation. The improvements are a two story LOG HOUSE, log barn, blacksmith shop and other necessary outbuildings, water, fruit, &c. This farm lies on the river bottom and is certainly one of the finest opportunities to possess a neat home offered to the public for some time. For terms apply to JOHN COOK, on the premises, or

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
sep28:tf Real Estate Agents, Bedford, Pa.

SELF-SEALING FRUIT CANS, (Glass,) at
B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S

1867 PROSPECTUS of the 1867
CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly Editions, devoted to News, Commerce, Politics, Agriculture, Manufactures, Literature and Science. The best Newspaper, the best Political paper, the best Commercial paper, the most valuable Family paper, the Largest paper in the Northwest. It publishes more Telegraphic News, better Market Reports, more Interesting News, and a Greater Variety of Reliable and Useful Information than any other paper in America.

The Chicago *Tribune*, now approaching its twenty-first year, is recognized as the leading organ and exponent of the great, patriotic, dominant Republican party of the Northwest. The *Tribune* is no ephemeral concern of doubtful duration, but a permanently established institution, known and respected throughout the United States. Its circulation exceeds the combined issues of other Chicago dailies. Its past record and career may be pointed to with pride and pleasure by its conductors. Since the Republican party was organized, the Chicago *Tribune* has stood by it, through evil as well as good report; never in the rear, but always in the front, beckoning it onward and upward; never faltering or weary, but always hopeful, earnest, fearless. Its blows have fallen incessantly on slavery, oligarchy and treason. During the entire period of the rebellion it blew no uncertain blasts, but sounded the charge and cheered on the defenders of freedom to renewed efforts, assuring them of a glorious triumph for the right as the reward of perseverance and sacrifice.

Austria were recently engaged. While Great Britain has never acknowledged the right of expatriation, she has not practically insisted upon it. France has been equally forbearing; and Prussia has proposed a compromise, which, although evincing increased liberality, has not been accepted by the United States. Peace is now prevailing everywhere in Europe, and the present seems to be a favorable time for an assertion by Congress of the principle, so long maintained by the executive department, that naturalization by one State fully exempts the native born subject of any other State from the performance of military service under any foreign Government, so long as he does not voluntarily renounce its rights and benefits.

In the performance of a duty imposed upon me by the Constitution, I have thus submitted to the representatives of the States and of the people such information of our domestic and foreign affairs as the public interests seem to require. Our Government is now undergoing its most trying ordeal, and my earnest prayer is that the peril may be successfully and finally passed without impairing its original strength and symmetry. The interests of the nation are best to be promoted by the revival of fraternal relations, the complete obliteration of our past differences, and the reinauguration of all the pursuits of peace. Directing our efforts to the early accomplishment of these great ends, let us endeavor to preserve harmony between the co-ordinate departments of the Government, that each in its proper sphere may cordially co-operate with the other in securing the maintenance of the Constitution, the preservation of the Union, and the perpetuity of our free institutions.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3, 1866.

Farm, Garden & Household.

WALKS AND TALKS ON THE FARM.

We need more capital—or rather, perhaps, we need faith enough in good agriculture to use what we have, in improving our farms. Had the millions of dollars which have been sunk in oil wells, been invested in underdraining and other improvements, how much better it would have been for the country! Those who complain so loudly of high prices of farm produce, should know that the absorption of capital for speculation is one cause of the present scarcity of the necessaries of life. The farmer needs capital to carry on his business as much as the merchant. But as things now are, it is rare that he gets any accommodation from the Banks. The necessity of capital among farmers is seen in the fact that at auction sales, where nine months or a year's credit is given, prices go far higher than at cash sales. There are few farmers who have anything like the amount of capital that they could use to advantage. We invest our money in buying the land and have not enough left to farm it properly. One reason of the high position occupied by English and Scotch farmers is, that their means are not locked up in the land. This is owned by the large landlords, while the farmer has all his capital free for active employment. Had he money enough to own the land and farm it too, he would probably feel that he was rich enough "to live without work," and the farm would soon run down. Of course I do not advocate this system of renting farms. It is far better to own them, but it involves the necessity of obtaining *more capital for active use*. A merchant worth ten thousand dollars would probably borrow, directly or indirectly, twenty thousand in addition to carry on his business. He gives notes at four or six months to these who sell him goods, and takes notes from those to whom he sells *and gets them discounted at the bank*. And in this way an enterprising merchant sometimes borrows three or four times as much money as his original capital. This is all very well. The business of the country could not be carried on without credit. But how is it with farming? A farmer worth $10,000, which he is not risking in business, seldom uses his credit at all. He is "good," but the banks will not accommodate him, *because he requires the money for nine months or a year*, and the banks can make more money on shorter paper. This is the real difficulty in the case. The farmer can seldom turn his money to advantage in a shorter time, and he is not safe in giving three months's paper, which must either be renewed when it comes due, or he must sacrifice something to meet it. There is probably no remedy for this state of things, except in a superabundance of capital seeking investment at a low rate of interest, conjoined at the same time with a better knowledge on the part of bank managers with the business and wants of farmers, and confidence enough on the part of farmers themselves to employ money in a better system of agriculture.

"But farmers are producers, and should not be under the necssity of borrowing money to carry on their business, like those engaged in buying and selling." This is true in one sense. But farmers are traders as well as producers. If I raise a litter of pigs, and at weaning time sell them for $2.00 a piece, or if I raise a crop of corn and sell it for $1.00 a bushel, I am so far a producer. I have produced these articles and sold them and got the money. But if instead of selling them, I feed out the corn to the pigs, and keep them six months, and then sell them, I am in one sense a trader or a manufacturer. The pigs and the corn are the raw material out of which I manufacture pork and manure. It is for this that I am warranted, on the ordinary principles of business, to borrow money from the bank. If I sell the pigs and the corn to a distiller instead of fattening them on the farm, he borrows money from the bank, and no questions are asked. Look at the thousands of half-fat cattle that are sold in our large markets every week. Would it not pay the farmer to get them in "ripe" condition before he parts with them? Frequently he has the food to do it, but either lacks confidence to feed it out, or else is pressed for money, and not being able to borrow, must sacrifice his cattle—to his own loss and the loss of the community. He loses half the benefit of all his feeding, for in fattening cattle the last month gives the profit.

One of my neighbors has sold his farm for $100 an acre. On asking him how he came to sell, he replied, "I am going West, and intend to buy a small farm that I can work alone. *I am tired of paying hired help two-thirds of all I can raise.*"

I told him I should be quite contented to do so provided I could make enough. Thirty-three per cent. profit would do very well. A friend of mine who lives in the city and rents out a farm on shares, says he should be perfectly satisfied if the man would only steal one quarter more than his share; but he *steals the whole!* Shall we ever be able in this country to carry on farming in the same way that other business is conducted—I do not mean amateur farming, but real, practical farming, with an experienced man to direct and furnish the capital, and others to do the labor? It must be confessed that there are few instances of success in this direction, and many of failure and disgust. The general opinion among practical farmers is, that such a system cannot profitably be carried out. And a majority of them thinking that a farmer who pays two-thirds of all he receives from his crops for hired help and expenses, will soon get tired of agriculture. A man who undertakes the business and who has the necessary personal qualifications, with sufficient capital, can usually carry on a manufacturing establishment with profit. Why cannot farming be carried on in the same way. If it cannot, it must be owing to the difficulty of getting intelligent labor, or making it, from the nature of farming, efficient. If this is really the case, we must have small farms, and much of the work must be done by the farmer himself and his family. It would seem difficult to have a high order of farming on this principle, or to use machinery to advantage.—*Am. Agriculturist.*

SECURE THE LEAVES.

The woods are now full of leaves. Indeed they appear to be more abundant than ever but farmers do not value them as highly as we think they should. For barnyards especially they are profitable to haul in. They are obtainable too when there is little pressing work on hand. Gathered up in heaps they can be readily loaded in carts and wagons with close shelvings by using either a cloth some two or three yards square, or with a wooden rake and the arm. Hogs are very fond of them for litter, so are cows, and for compost they are excellent. As oats straw is now usually fed to cattle and rye straw commands a high price in the market, there is nothing left for the purpose of littering except wheat straw. Hence forest leaves should be held in higher estimation than they commonly are.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

Humorous.

WHAT did Jack Frost say when he wooed the violet? *Wilt* thou.

WHY is a seamstress like a pickpocket? Because she *cuts* and *runs*.

BETTING is immoral but how can a man who bets be worse than one who is no better?

GOOD audience for an auctioneer—*buy* standers.

WHY is your nose in the middle of your face? Because its a *scenter*.

NEVER confide secrets to your relatives—blood will tell.

WHAT is better than presence of mind in a railroad accident? Absence of body.

WHEN is literary work like smoke? When comes in volumes.

WHEN may a loaf of bread said to be inhabited? When it has a little Indian in it.

AFFECTIONATE times—when everything is as dear as it can be.

IN what color should a secret be kept? "In violet."

"I HAVE passed through great hardships," as the schooner said, after sailing through a fleet of iron-clads.

A WESTERN paper says that the grasshoppers have destroyed everything in the Deer Lodge Valley except the "grass-widows."

A WIDOWER who wishes to marry again must get his departed wife a beautiful monument. This succeeds invariably.

IF a bigamist was sentenced to live with his two wives in the same house, the crime would soon become extinct.

WHY do "birds in their little nests agree?" Because they'd fall out if they didn't.

SOME philosopher advises the girls not to marry blacksmiths, because they all have hardened *vices*.

PADDY, said a joker, "why don't you get your ears cropped—they are entirely too long for a man?" "And yours," replied Pat, "ought to be lengthened—they are too short for an ass."

The best toast of the season was, we think, given by a printer; viz., "Woman—the fairest work in all creation. The edition is large, and no man should be without a copy."

IT is thought a dangerous thing to board a man of war: but we have known, says an exchange, fifty soldiers, each a man of war, boarded by a single landlord—but he was a host.

A COTEMPORARY says that if half the young ladies of his acquaintance were to wipe their faces in their handkerchiefs, it is more than likely their good looks would go to the washerwoman.

"WHAT is the difference 'twixt a watch and a fedder bed, Sam?" "Dunno, gin it up." "Bekase de ticken ob de watch is in de inside, and de ticken ob de fedder-bed am on de outside. Ya! ya!

A FELLOW coming out of a tavern one frosty morning, rather top heavy, fell on the door step, ; trying to regain his footing he remarked: "If it be true that the wicked stand on slippery ground, I must belong to a different class, for it's more than I can do."

A MAN was saying in company that he had seen a juggler place a ladder, in open ground, upon one end, and mount it by passing through the rounds and stand upon the top erect. Another who was present, said he had no doubt of it, as he had seen a man who had done the same thing, but with this addition, that when he arrived at the top he pulled the ladder after him.

"BEHOLD, my Flora, how glorious Nature looks in her bloom! The trees are filled with blossoms, the wood is dressed in its green livery, and the plain is carpeted with grass and flowers."

"Yes Charles, I was thinking of the same thing. These flowers are dandelions, and when they are gathered and put into a pot with a piece of good fat pork they make the best greens in the world."

WHILE the Rebel Gen. Johnson was marching with his men to Bristoe Station, in the fall of 1863, he perceived one of his men up a persimmon tree, and called out to him: "I say there, what are you doing up there? Why ain't you with your regiment?" "I'm getting 'simmons, I am," said the soldier. "Persimmons thunder! They are not ripe yet. They are not fit to eat." "Yes, but General," persisted the Confed, "I am trying to draw my stomach up to suit the size of my rations. If it stays as it is now I shall starve." The General had nothing farther to say, but rode on.

FROM BILLINGS.—Don't swap with your relashuns unless you kin offord to give them the big end of the trade. Marry young, and if circumstances require it, often. If you can't git good clothes and eddication too, git the clothes. Say, "How are you?" to every body. Kultivate modesty but keep a good stock of impudence on hand. Bee charitable—three penny cent pieces were made on purpose. It costs more to borry than it does to buy. If a man flatters you, you can kalkerlate he is a rogue, or you are a fule. Keep both eyes open but don't see moren harlf you notis.

NEW GOODS.

The undersigned have now opened a large and general assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

to which they respectfully invite the attention of buyers—confident they can offer

BARGAINS

in every department. Call and examine our stock. You can be suited at the

LOWEST PRICES.

TERMS---Cash or Produce.

When credit is given in all cases, after

SIX MONTHS'

interest will be charged in the account.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Oct 26 1866

DR. LEON'S
CELEBRATED PREPARATIONS
THE PERFECTION OF MEDICAL SCIENCE.

LEON'S ELECTRIC HAIR RENEWER.

It is a positive cure for Baldness.
It restores Grey Hair to its Original Color.
It is a Tonic, not a Dye, and acts upon the secretions.
It immediately arrests falling out of the Hair.
It allevlates Neuralgia and Headache.
It radically cures Dandruff and Humors.
It keeps the scalp healthy, clean, and cool.
It is an elegant and exquisitely fragrant Hair Dressing.
It restores, cultivates, and Beautifies the Hair.
It makes harsh Hair flexible and Lustrous.

DR. LEON'S ELECTRIC HAIR RENEWER has enjoyed a high local reputation for many years. Its wonderful restorative and invigorating properties are well known to the Medical Faculty of Philadelphia.

Being fully satisfied of the merits of Leon's Electric Hair Renewer we have procured exclusive ownership and are determined that every household in our land shall have opportunity to reap its benefits.

DR. LEON'S INFANT REMEDY.

A most delightful and efficacious cure for the various ills to which Infants and Young Children are subject.

INVALUABLE FOR TEETHING CHILDREN!

It softens the gums, abates inflammation, invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and is a sure and speedy cure for Colic, Cramps and Windy Pains.

A most excellent preparation for children of a restless and fretful habit and in all cases of Looseness, Griping, Vomiting or other inward grief, it gives immediate ease.

Used for more than half a century in the private practice of one of the most eminent physicians of Philadelphia.

In now placing this article within the reach of all our countrymen, we would remark that we know it to be a Remedy of unrivaled excellence, and that it has proved in thousands of cases, as we are resolved it shall in millions, a priceless boon.

ZIEGLER & SMITH, SOLE PROPRIETORS,
Nov. 16,'66-1yr. 137 North Third St., Phila.

S. S. CAMPBELL & Co.
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS,
and wholesale dealers in
FOREIGN FRUITS, NUTS, &C., &C
No. 303 Race Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Also manufacturers of all kinds of
Molasses Candy & Cocoanut Work
October 26, 1yr

LAST NOTICE.
My old Books must be squared by cash or note immediately.

Those persons who may fail to settle their accounts on or befor August 15th, 1866, must blame themselves if they have costs to pay, as I have been very indulgent, but now need money.
Respectfully. WM. HARTLEY.
July 13.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Was stolen from St. Marks Lutheran Church, in Friends Cove, on Wednesday, 26th ult., a large Bible, Hymn Book, Table Cover, Lounge Cover and Trimmings, Pitcher, two Tumblers, &c. The above reward will be paid for the thief and return of the articles, or twenty dollars for the return of the articles above mentioned.
WM. S. BEEGLE.
Oct5:3t JOHN H. SHAFER.

G. W. RUPP.....O. E. SHANNON.....F. BENEDICT
RUPP, SHANNON & CO., BANKERS'
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange, transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. apr.15,'64-tf.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF JUDGMENT and Promissory Notes, either with or without waiver of exemption, for sale at this office nov 2-66

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common, Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages, Judgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with and without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office. Nov 2, 1866

A SPLENDID ARTICLE of Blank Deeds on the best parchment paper, for sale at the Inquirer office.
Nov 28, 166

A SPLENDID ARTICLE of Blank Deeds on the best parchment paper, for sale at the Inquirer office.
Nov 2 1866

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE CHEAP at the INQUIRER OFFICE.
Nov. 2, 1866.

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE CHEAP at the INQUIRER OFFICE
Nov 2, 1866

SOLDIERS' BOUNTIES.
The undersigned has the blanks now ready and will attend promptly to the collection of all claims under the new law for the equalization of bounties.
Aug 17. J. W. DICKERSON.

THE INQUIRER
JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
Bedford, Pa.

We are prepared to execute at short notice and in the most approved style

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,
CIRCULARS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
WEDDING AND VISIZING CARDS,
BALL TICKETS,
PROGRAMMES,
CONCERT TICKETS,
ORDER BOOKS,
SEGAR LABELS,
RECEIPTS,
LEGAL BLANK,
PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,
BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
PAMPHLETS,
PAPER BOOKS,
ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to
DURBORROW & LUTZ.

BEDFORD NURSERIES
BEDFORD, PENN'A.
T. M. LYNCH,
Offers to the public and dealers, a large stock of well grown fruit trees consisting of APPLE TREES 6 to 10 feet high, PEAR, standard and dwarf, PLUM, CHERRY, APRICOT, NECTARINES, QUINCES, GRAPES of all the desirable kinds, CHERRY CURRANT and other fine varieties, GOOSEBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, SPANISH CHESTNUT, ENGLISH WALNUT, SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL FLOWERING TREES, Evergreen Trees, Shrubs and Vines in variety, Honeysuckles of all kinds, Hardy perpetual blooming Roses, Flowering Shrubs, Dahlias, Fancy Varieties, Fuchsias, Chrysanthemums, &c.

Upwards of 150,000 trees are now on the grounds thrifty and healthy. Not 1100 acres of trees, as some tree agents would have you believe they have, which is a Humbug. Those intending to plant would better buy trees raised in like soil and climate, and run no risks of distant shipment. I have the same kinds of fruits and as fine trees as can de had at any Nursery.

Catalogues sent free to those applying.
july28,651yr.

R. W. BERKSTRESSER.....J. P. SMITH
BERKSTRESSER & SMITH.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF NEW AND LATE STYLE GOODS AT THE
BEDFORD CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

We have just received another fine assorted stock of Ready-made Clothing, consisting in part of
Fine all wool Fancy Cass. DRESS COATS.
" " " " PANTS & VESTS to suit.
" BLACK CLOTH COATS.
Fine all wool Cassimere, in the piece, from $1 to $2.50 per yard for best. A full line of
TAILOR TRIMMINGS.

Also a choice assortment of Fur, Canton and Palm Hats for Men and Boys, at prices to suit the purchaser. Also, an assortment of LINEN GOODS. Call and see us at No. 2 Anderson's Row. BERKSTRESSER & SMITH.
Bedford, Pa., May 18,'66—1y.

1866. PHILADELPHIA 1866.
WALL PAPERS.
NEW FALL STYLES.
HOWELL & BOURKE,
Manufacturers of
PAPER HANGINGS
and
WINDOW SHADES,
Corner FOURTH and MARKET Sts, Philadelphia. N B. Always in store, a large Stock of LINEN & OIL SHADES.
sep7:3m

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
—AND—
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.

Those who desire to sell or buy land or lands will find this agency an excellent medium through which to accomplish their object. All lands offered for sale are duly registered, likewise the applications to buy, and those who desire to sell and those who desire to purchase are brought together with comparatively little delay, trouble or expens

Persons desiring to use this agency can app to us personally or by letter. july 13.

TRY IT! TRY IT! TRY IT
Price 50 cents, or 5 Bottles for $2.
DR. LATOUR'S
WHITE OIL

Is acknowledged to be the very best Liniment for Shoulder Galls, Sprains, Bruises, Swelled Joints Stiffness, and Rheumatism.

It is the only application that should be applied to kicks and cuts. Every Boatman, Farmer, or Horseman should have a bottle in his stable, ready for use.

For sale at wholesale and retail, by
C. C. SHRIVER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Cumberland, Md.
And by Druggists and all Dealers in Reliable Medicines everywhere. ap6:tf.

CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

GEO. REIMUND, Merchant Tailor, Bedford, Pa., keeps constantly on hand READY-MADE CLOTHING, such as coats, pants, vests, &c., also a general assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS of all kinds; also, CALICOS, MUSLINS, &c., all of which will be SOLD LOW FOR CASH. My room is a few doors west of Fyan's store, and opposite Rush's marble yard. I invite ALL to give me a call. I have just received a stock of new goods. june1.

THE MASON & HAMLIN
CABINET ORGANS

Forty different styles, adapted to sacred and secular music, for $80 to $600 each. Fifty-one Gold and Silver Medals, or other first premiums awarded them. Illustrated Catalogue free. Address, MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, or MASON BROTHERS, New York.
March 9: 1yr.

PURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD,—
The Whitest, the most durable and the most economical. Try it! Manufactured only by
ZEIGLER & SMITH,
Wholesale Drug, Paint & Glass Dealers.
No. 137 North THIRD St., PHILADELPHIA.
For sale by Geo. Blymyer & Son, Bedford.
jeb2:1y

PURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD—
preferred by all practical Painters! Try it and you will have no other. Manufactured only by
ZEIGLER & SMITH,
Wholesale Drug, Paint and Glass Dealers.
No. 137 North THIRD Street, PHILAD'A.,
For sale by G. BLYMYER & SON.
feb2:1y

D. W. CROUSE
WHOLESALE TOBACCONIST,
On Penn street a few doors west of the Court House, North side, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.
Bedford, Oct 20,'65.

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgage Judgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with an without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office Nov 2, 1866

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages, Judgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with and without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas, and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office.
Nov 2, 1866

J. R BURBORROW.....JOHN LUTZ
DURBORROW & LUTZ,
BEDFORD, PA.,
U.S. ARMY CLAIM AGENCY
FOR THE COLLECTION OF
BOUNTY, BACK PAY, PENSIONS,
and other Claims against the Government.

BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.

To enable those who may have claims upon the United States for moneys due deceased officers and soldiers on account of military services rendered, while in the regular or volunteer service, we publish the following order of payment:

FIRST.—If the deceased was *Married*, payment will be made: 1st, to the widow; 2d, if no widow, to his child or children (if minors, to a guardian.)

SECOND.—If he died *unmarried*: 1st, to the father; 2d, if the father is dead, to the mother; 3d, if both parents are dead, to the brothers and sisters, collectively; lastly, to the heirs general (to be distributed in accordance with the laws of the State in which the deceased had his domicile.)

In the number entitled to Bounty may be added the *pro rata* Bounty due soldiers discharged for wounds received in actual battle.

PENSIONS.

Under the Act of Congress, approved July 14th, 1862, pensions are granted to the following classes of persons:

1st. Invalids disabled since March 4th, 1861, in the military and naval service of the United States in the line of duty.

2d. Widows of officers, soldiers, or seamen, dying of wounds received or of disease contracted in the military or naval service as above.

3d. Children under sixteen years of age, of such deceased persons, if their be no widow surviving, or from the time of the widow's second marriage.

4th. Mothers (who have no husband living) of officers, soldiers, or seamen, deceased as aforesaid, provided the latter have left neither widow nor children under sixteen years of age; and provided also, that the mother was dependent, wholly or in part, upon the deceased for support.

5th. Sisters under sixteen years of age of such deceased persons, dependent on the latter, wholly or in part, for support; provided there are no rightful claimants of either of the last preceding classes.

Special attention given to CLAIMS FOR LOSS OF HORSES.

Applications by mail attended to as if made in person. No charge made until the Claim is adjusted. Information given free of charge. April 28, 1865:tf

WASHINGTON HOTEL.
BEDFORD, Pa..
ISAAC F. GROVE, Proprietor.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends in Bedford County, and the public generally that he has leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Julianna Streets, Bedford Pa., known as the WASHINGTON HOTEL, and formerly kept by Wm. Dibert.

This House is being thoroughly re-fitted and refurnished, and is now opened for the reception of guests. Visitors to the BEDFORD SPRINGS, and persons attending Court, will find this House a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests.

The TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate.

Extensive Stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent Hostler will be in attendence.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this House Daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to connect with the trains going East, from Mount Dallas Station and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly, (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with him.
ISAAC F. GROVE.
Bedford, April 7, 1865

108. MASONIC BLOCK, 108.
Baltimore st., Cumberland, Md.

This beautiful structure, having been completed, the undersigned is enabled to offer the public at his store, 108 in the new block, a fine selection of first class

French, English, Swiss and American
WATCHES,

such as Gold, English Lever, Anchor Escapements, Lepines, (some very small, set with pearls and diamonds, and beautifully enammelled for ladies,) all of latest improved styles of foreign and domestic

JEWELRY,

Gold and Silver Curb and Vest Chains, and Ladies' Leotine and Chatelaine Chains.

Albata, Silver and Plated Ware such as Spoons, Forks, Ladies' Butter Knives, etc., of the best quality; Plated Tea and Coffee sets; Casters, Waiters, Cake Baskets, Vegetable Dishes, Tureens, Butter Dishes, Salt Cellars, English and American Urns.

POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY,
of all kinds.
REVOLVERS AND CARTRIDGES.
Also a large assortment of eight day and 24 hour
CLOCKS.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, and JEWELRY neatly and carefully repaired.
S. T. LITTLE.
July 13, 1866:1y

MUSIC STORE.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

B. M. GREENE has opened his Music Store, in Brown's new Hardware building, where he keeps constantly on hand STEINWAY & SONS' and RAVEN'S, BACON'S, and other PIANOS, MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS and CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.S' MELODEONS; Guitars, Violins, Fifes, Flutes; Guitar and Violin Strings.

MUSIC BOOKS—Golden Chain, Golden Shower, Golden Censor, Golden Trio, &c. &c.

SHEET MUSIC.—He is constantly receiving from Philadelphia all the latest music, which persons at a distance wishing, can order, and have sent them by mail at publisher's prices.

Pianos and Organs Warranted for FIVE years.

Those wishing to buy any of the above articles are invited to call and examine mine before purchasing elsewhere. My prices are the same as in New York and Philadelphia.

Circulars of Instruments sent promptly upon application, with any additional information desired.

B. M. GREENE,
Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.,
in Brown's Hardware building.
or, Dr. C. N. HICKOK, Bedford, Pa.
dec8:1y

628. HOOP SKIRTS, 628.
HOPKIN'S "OWN MAKE,"
NEW FALL STYLES!

Are in every respect FIRST CLASS, and embrace a complete assortment for Ladies, Misses, and Children, of the Newest Styles, every Length and Sizes of Waist.

OUR SKIRTS, wherever known, are more universally popular than any others before the public. They retain their Shape better, are lighter, more elastic, more durable, and really CHEAPER, than any other Hoop Skirt in the market. The springs and fastenings are warranted perfect. Every Lady should Try Them! They are now being extensively Sold by Merchants, throughout the Country, and at WHOLESALE & RETAIL, at Manufactory and Sales Room

No. 628 ARCH Street, below 7th, PHIL'A.

Ask for HOPKIN'S "own make,"—buy no other! CAUTION,—None genuine unless Stamped on each Kid Pad—"Hopkin's Hoop Skirt Manufactory, No. 628 Arch Street Philadelphia."

Also, Constantly on hand full line of New York made Skirts, at very low prices.

TERMS NET CASH. ONCE PRICE ONLY.
sep7:4m

MORRISON HOUSE,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

I have purchased and entirely renovated the large stone and brick building opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, and have now opened it for the accommodation of the travelling public. The Carpets, Furniture, Beds and Bedding are all entirely new and first class, and I am safe in saying that I can offer accommodations not excelled in Central Pennsylvania.

I refer to my patrons who have formerly known me while in charge of the Broad Top City Hotel and Jackson House.
may25:tf JOSEPH MORRISON.

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common, Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages, Sudgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with and without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office.
Nov 2, 1866

S. E. HENRY.....WM. F. JOHNSTON...T. S. JOHNSTON
S. E. HENRY & CO.
FORWARDING
and
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

and wholesale and retail dealers in

Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes,
Ready-made Clothing, Cedar and
Willow-ware, Carpets, Oil Cloths
Queensware, Hardware, Iron,
Nails, Fish, Flour, Feed,
Coal, Plaster, Salt, &c.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

CASH paid for all kinds of
GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED, WOOL, BARK
&c. &c.
Huntingdon, Pa., March 16, 1866.-1y

PRIVATE SALE
OF VALUBLE
TIMBER LAND.

The subscribers, agents for Mary Ann Wilson will sell at private sale, a tract of

100 Acres of Valuable Timber Land,

situate in Shover's Valley, Cumberland Valley tp., adjoining lands of George Love, Hemmings, and others, surveyed and granted on a warrant to Margaret Roff. This tract is within easy reach of Bedford and in the hands of an energetic person would afford an almost inexhaustable supply of wood for the citizens of the town. There are several acres cleared and under cultivation and a large portion of the balance can, without much labor, be made productive. The timber is of an excellent quality, much of it being poplar, and convenient to saw mills. Terms will be made easy. DURBORROW & LUTZ.
April 27, 3mo. Agents

ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN
and therefore you ought to
INSURE
IN THE
PROVIDENT LIFE INSURANCE
AND
Investment Company of Chicago.

Railway Travelers,
Insure yourselves against Accidents
Railroad Officers and Employees,
Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Boatmen, Masters and Sailors of vessels, and all Travellers by water carriage,
Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Coachmen, and all who Travel by Stage,
Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Hotel Keepers, Merchants and Professional Men,
Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Machinists, Builders and all Mechanics,
Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Farmers and all others,

We earnestly entreat you not to suffer a moment's delay, but avail yourselves of the first opportunity to insure against death, and confinement from your regular duties.

For a trifling sum we will insure you for rom $500 to $10,000 in case of death, and pay you from $5 to $50 per week compensation, if you are disabled from business.
C. HOLLAND, Sec'y.
DURBORROW & LUTZ, Agents. feb8

GREAT BARGAINS AT THE
EMPORIUM OF FASHION.
SHUCK BROTHERS
ARE JUST RECEIVING A SPLENDID LOT OF
FANCY DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES, POPLINS, MOHAIR DELAINS, BAREGES, FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &C.

SILKS CLOTHS, AND MANTILLAS
SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY,
MOURNING AND LACE GOODS.
A HAND-SOME LOT OF LACE MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS,
BONNETS AND BONNET RIBBONS
Flowers, Children's Hats and Flats,
Ladies and Children's Gaiters, Slippers,
And Fine Boots. Notions in great variety
Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Collars, Dress Trimmings,
Perfumery, &c, &c, &c.

The stock consists of every article usually kept in a First Class Fancy Store selected by an experienced city lady. Thankful for past favors we ask a continuance of your patronage.
SHUCK BROTHERS.

The old firm of S. & W. Shuck also ask a call to see their new stock and a continuance of public patronage.
Bedford, April, 1864. tf.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE FARMERS!
THE following kinds of
Threshing Machines,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE MACHINE SHOP OF
P. H. SHIRES, BEDFORD, PA.

The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

ONE-HORSE MACHINES

with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush per day.

Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.

Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Proprietor and Manufac'r.

ALSO, FOR SALE, THE
BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER!

The most perfect Machine in the world. Single Mowers or Combined Machines Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale. Farmers' in want of the BEST MACHINE of the kind now made, would do well to call and make arrangements to give their orders for Machines in time for mowing.
PETER H. SHIRES.

CALL AND SEE our Stock of Stoves, Tinware, House-Furnishing Goods, &c.
B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S.

GIRARD
Life Insurance Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Capital and Assets Jan 1, 1865, $2,113,174,20

Mutual Insurance Combined with the Security of a Capital.

The Girard Life Insurance Company was chartered in 1836, and is therefore one of the oldest, as well as most substantial companies in the United States. It effects insurance for the whole of Life; upon the nonforfeitable or ten year plan, or for any term of years. It also issues Endowment Policies.

Premiums may be paid Yearly, Semi-annually or Quarterly.

All the insured for whole of life, (including those on the ten year plan,) *participate in the profits of the company.*

Those insuring never need fear the loss of what they have paid in case they cannot keep up their payments. The company will always commute into a smaller amount, or purchase the policy at an equitable value.

Bonusses or additions to policies are made every five years, without any increase in the premium.

Its profits are absolute. Its premiums moderate. Its privileges liberal. It has paid many losses, and has never contested a claim.

For books and circulars, free of charge, send to the Home office, No. 408 CHESTNUT St., Phila. Or to any of its agents.

THOMAS RIDGWAY, Pres.
JOHN F. JAMES, Actuary.
ORRIN ROGERS, General Agent.
D. S. LINDSAY, Traveling Agent.
J. T. KEAGY, Agent,
mar9:1yr Bedford, Pa.

HORSE DEALERS
AND CATTLE TENDERS
TAKE NOTICE
DR. LATOUR'S
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS,
GOOD FOR
CATTLE, HORSES, HOGS & SHEEP.
The Farmers' True Friend and Aid.

A safe and Certain cure for *Heaves, Distemper, Yellow Water, Coughs, Inflamatory Disease, Loss, of Appetite, Low Spirits and Founder.*

The best condition Powder and one that will keep off disease of all kinds.

A fair trial is only asked. The result will make it a favorite with all who administer it.

Our best Horsemen and Cattle Traders recommend it.

Prepared and sold at wholesale and retail, by
C. C. SHRIVER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Cumberland, Md.
And by Druggists and Dealers in Patent Medicines everywhere.
Price 25 cts. or five Papers for $1.
ap6:tf.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.
PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS!

London Quarterly Review (Conservative.
Edinburgh Review (Whig.)
Westminster Review (Radical).
North British Review (Free-Church).
AND
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory)

TERMS FOR 1866.

	per annum
For any one of the Reviews	$4.00
For any two of the Reviews	7.00 "
For any three of the Reviews	10.00 "
For all four of the Reviews	12.00 "
For Blackwood's Magazine	4.00 "
For Blackwood and any one Review	7.00 "
For Blackwood and two of the Reviews	10.00 "
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews	13.00 "
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	15.00 "

The interest of these Periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our late Civil War, and though sometimes tinged with prejudice they may still, considering their great ability and the different [illegible] which they are written, be read and studied with advantage by the people of this country of every creed and party.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS!

New subscribers to any two of the above periodicals for 1865 will be entitled to receive, gratis, any *one* of the "*Four Reviews*" for 1865. New subscribers to all five of the Periodicals for 1866, will receive, gratis, any *two* of the "*Four Reviews*" for 1865.

Subscribers may also obtain back numbers at the following reduced rates, viz:

Blackwood from September, 1864, to December, 1865, inclusive, at the rate of $2.50 a year.

The *North British* from January, 1863, to December, inclusive; the *Edinburg* and the *Westminster* from April, 1864, to December, 1865, inclusive, and the *London Quarterly* for the year 1855, at the rate of $1.50 a year for each or any Review.

A few copies yet remain of *all the four Reviews* for 1865 at $4.00 a set, or $1.50 for any one.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers,
No. 38 Walker Street, New York.

L. S. & Co., also publish the
FARMER'S GUIDE,
by Henry Stephens, of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. Norton, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 1600 pages, and numerous Engravings.

Price $7 for the two volumes—by Mail, post paid, $8. Feb 9, 1866.

ATTENTION PENSIONERS!
Look to Your Interests!

The Act of Congress, approved June 6th, 1866, gives additional pension to the following class of persons:

1st. To those who have lost the sight of both eyes, or both hands, or are totally disabled in the same, so as to require constant attendance, the sum of $25.

2d. To those who have lost both feet, or are totally disabled in the same, so as to require constant attendance, the s